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(54) Title: AUCTION MANAGEMENT

(57) Abstract:

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AUCTION MANAGEMENT

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to the field of strategic sourcing, and in particular, to the management of an on-line auction.

5 BACKGROUND

To achieve and maintain prosperity, a business is frequently called upon to make decisions concerning where to acquire various goods and services. In the context of manufacturing, raw materials that are to be processed or assembled to manufacture a product must be replaced if additional products are to be manufactured. Similarly, a
10 service business often consumes supplies in the process of delivering services to its customers. These supplies must likewise be replaced if the services are to continue.

Supplies can be tangible goods, for example iron and coke used to make steel, or they can be intangible services, for example collection services for collecting delinquent payments. Throughout this specification, the term "item" is used to refer to both goods
15 and services.

In a conventional method for acquiring items, a buyer opens a reverse auction, hereafter referred to as an auction, by distributing a "request-for-quotation," or RFQ, to prospective suppliers. The RFQ contains a list of what items the buyer would like to purchase. In some cases, the RFQ contains additional information pertinent to the
20 proposed transaction, such as minimum or maximum quantities, delivery dates or standards of quality. The RFQ can thus be viewed as a collection of constraints imposed by the buyer on a proposed transaction.

In response to the RFQ, the prospective suppliers submit bids, which are essentially offers to enter into a contract with the buyer. These bids typically include offer
25 prices together with additional proposed terms. The response can thus be viewed as a collection of constraints imposed by the supplier on the proposed transaction.

To the extent that the constraints imposed by the buyer and the constraints imposed by a particular supplier are both met, a transaction between the buyer and the particular supplier is feasible. In a typical auction, there will be numerous suppliers for
30 which this is the case. The buyer must then choose which of those suppliers are to be

awarded the bid. The optimal combination of suppliers, together with the list of items to be ordered from each supplier, is referred to as an optimal award schedule.

Where price is the buyer's sole concern, and all bids can yield a unit price-per-item, the process of determining an optimal award schedule is decidedly trivial. One simply selects
5 the supplier offering the lowest price-per-item. If the buyer requires additional quantities of that item once that supplier's supply of the item is exhausted, the buyer then selects the supplier having the next lowest price-per-item. This process continues until the buyer's constraint on the quantity of the item has been met.

In reality, however, modern business-to-business transactions are far from being
10 so simple. For example, a supplier's price for an item can be made to depend on the quantity of that item purchased. Or, the supplier may give one price for a bundle of disparate items, in which case it is unclear how to allocate this price among the items. In addition, other less clearly quantifiable factors must often be considered. For example, the quality of goods or the reputation of the supplier for reliability, or the supplier's solvency,
15 may need to be considered. The buyer may also have internally generated policies, or business rules, that further constrain which the choice of which suppliers can be awarded a bid.

In addition, the relative importance of the various factors can vary depending on the context in which the decision is made. For example, anyone who has been a passenger
20 on a commercial airline might reasonably infer that it is more important for meals be delivered to the aircraft prior to the scheduled departure time than it is that the meals stimulate the palate. Similarly, in purchasing latex gloves for a fast food restaurant, a slight porosity of the glove may not be as important as a low price. In contrast, when purchasing latex gloves for an operating room, the price savings may be irrelevant given
25 the far more serious consequences of contamination.

The complexity of compiling a quantitatively justifiable schedule of optimal awards given all the foregoing constraints is daunting even when the choice is limited to a few suppliers bidding on a limited number of items. As a result, decision-makers often rely on what is euphemistically termed "heuristic reasoning" when awarding bids to
30 suppliers. That decisions of such importance are based on what amounts to educated guesswork is alarming, particularly in an era in which computational tools are so widely available.

SUMMARY

The complexities associated with selecting suppliers to optimally satisfy, or at least partially satisfy a requisition are addressed by a computer-implemented method for determining an optimal award schedule for at least partial satisfaction of the requisition.

- 5 Requisitions can include a purchase of one or more items, the performance of one or more services, or any combination thereof. As used herein, "satisfaction" of a requisition encompasses both partial and complete satisfaction of the requisition.

- 10 In the method of the invention, public buyer constraints are received from a buyer over a computer network. These public buyer-constraints, which are representative of the requisition, are then transmitted to a set of prospective suppliers, over the computer network. Those prospective suppliers, referred to as "candidate suppliers," who choose to submit bids responsive to the public buyer-constraints send those bids across the computer network for analysis by the buyer. The buyer then determines an optimal award schedule that includes a list of selected suppliers from the set of candidate suppliers and
15 information indicative of the manner in which each of the selected suppliers is to satisfy the requisition.

- In one aspect of the invention, the public buyer-constraints include a list of items to be supplied. In this context, "item" refers to both the purchase or lease of goods, both personalty and realty, and the performance of services. This list can include items that are
20 logical items. A "logical item" as used herein is an item that is itself a collection of items. The public buyer-constraints can also include constraints such as a maximum price the buyer is willing to pay for satisfaction of the requisition or a non-price constraint required by the buyer for satisfaction of the requisition. Examples of non-price constraints include a desired time for satisfaction of the requisition, a desired quality for satisfaction of the requisition, and a desired quantity for satisfaction of the requisition.
25

- A bid provided by a candidate supplier can include a proposed price. However, the bid can also be more complex. For example, the proposed price may include a volume discount dependent on the number of items purchased from that candidate supplier. Or, the proposed price may include a fixed charge independent of the number of items
30 purchased from that supplier.

In an optional feature of the invention, a supplier can propose to supply a selection of items from the requisition for one price without specifying how that price is allocated

among those items. Analysis of this type of bid, referred to as a “bundled bid,” is provided by the manner in which the objective function and the constraints are defined.

5 In determining an optimal award schedule, a buyer using the method of the invention can consider factors other than the price set by the candidate supplier. In particular, the buyer can take into account performance attributes of the candidate supplier. These performance attributes provide a quantitative basis for predicting the candidate supplier’s performance in any user-defined category. Examples of performance attributes include the supplier’s reputation for high quality, for punctuality, and for post-delivery support and maintenance.

10 A buyer need not consider each performance attribute in determining an optimal award schedule. For example, there may be cases in which certain performance attributes are not important whereas others are critical. A buyer using the method of the invention can optionally provide a weight for one or more performance attributes. These weights are indicative of an extent to which the performance attribute is to be considered in
15 determining the optimal award schedule.

In one aspect of the invention, the weight assigned by the buyer to a performance attribute and the value of the performance attribute for a particular candidate supplier combine to generate a price penalty. For purposes of bid analysis, this price penalty is then added to the bid price of that candidate supplier.

20 In another optional feature of the invention, the buyer can impose private buyer constraints during the bid analysis process. One example of a private buyer constraint is a business rule. Business rules can be used to specify the desired properties of the selected suppliers, or to place upper or lower limits on the number of selected suppliers and the number of items supplied by any one supplier or cluster of suppliers. Additional private
25 buyer constraints include a policy of rejecting any bundled bid, or ensuring that a particular supplier is always awarded a minimum amount of business.

In another optional feature of the invention, the buyer can obtain, from the system, the reasons that particular losing bids were rejected. For example, the method can include generating a code indicative of at least one reason for rejecting a losing bid. Examples of
30 such reasons include excessive price or an inadequate performance attribute.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although methods or systems similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, suitable methods and
5 systems are described below. In addition, the systems, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description, and from the claims. The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the
10 description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

FIG. 1 shows a configuration of computer systems served by the auction management software of the invention;

15 FIG. 2 is a flowchart that includes steps performed by the auction management software of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 shows the architecture of the auction management software of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a more detailed diagram of the architecture shown in FIG. 3;

20 FIG. 5 shows the tree structure of the user-interface of the auction management software of FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 shows the registration form for enrolling as a participant in an auction managed by the auction management software of FIG. 1;

FIG. 7 is a diagram of a representative requisition;

25 FIG. 8 is a web page created by a buyer requesting that bids include warranty information;

FIG. 9 is a web page for assigning a non-price attribute or performance attribute to a particular supplier;

FIG. 10 is part of a series of web pages encountered by a buyer in the process of defining an auction;

FIG. 11 is a web page used by the buyer to control the temporal extent of an auction;

5 FIG. 12 is a web page used by a supplier to identify those auctions at which it is qualified to bid;

FIG. 13 is a web page used by a supplier to view open requisitions at an auction prior to bidding;

FIG. 14 is a web page used by a supplier to submit a bid;

10 FIGS. 15A and 15B together show a web page from which a supplier learns about the public buyer-constraints associated with a particular requisition;

FIGS. 16A and 16B together show a web page visible to a buyer and showing a bid with a volume discount;

FIG. 17 is a web page used by a supplier to submit a bid with a volume discount;

FIG. 18 is a table comparing one bundled bid and two conventional bids;

15 FIG. 19 is a web page inviting a supplier to submit a bundled bid;

FIGS. 20A and 20B together show a web page soliciting details of a bundled bid from a supplier;

FIG. 21 is a web page for commencing the scenarios definition process for a particular auction;

20 FIG. 22 is a web page accessible from the web page of FIG. 21 for soliciting values of parameters defining a scenario;

FIG. 23 shows a web page for defining business rules within a scenario;

FIG. 24 is a web page requesting information about the type of business rule to be defined;

FIG. 25 is a web page requesting information about the scope of the business rule to be defined;

FIG. 26 is a web page for defining the suppliers to which a business rule applies;

5 FIG. 27 is a web page for defining maximum and minimum award values to be associated with a business rule;

FIG. 28 is a web page inviting the buyer to express relative preferences for different performance factors;

10 FIG. 29 is a signal flow representation of the manner in which a performance penalty is calculated on the basis of performance attributes and the importance of those attributes to the buyer;

FIG. 30 is the optimization function evaluated by the optimization engine of FIG. 4;

FIG. 31 is a signal flow representation of the optimization function of FIG. 30;

15 FIGS. 32-34 show the constraints applied in optimizing the optimization function of FIG. 30; and

FIGS. 35-37 show examples of logic used for determining the reason that particular bids were rejected or accepted.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

20 FIG. 1 shows a buyer machine 10 in data communication with a server 12 across an internet link 14. The buyer machine 10 is equipped with a browser 16 for communicating with auction management software 18 executing on the server 12. An enterprise system 20 associated with the buyer is also in communication with the buyer machine 10 to supply data required by the buyer machine 10 in generating an RFQ for transmission to the server 12. Optionally, the enterprise system 20 is connected to the
25 server 12 over an internet link 22 to make data available to the auction management software 18 during the processing steps associated with determining an optimal award schedule.

FIG. 1 also shows a plurality of supplier machines 24, all of which are in data communication with the server 12 across an internet link 26. The supplier machines are all equipped with browsers 28 for communication with the auction management software 18 on the server 12.

5 The auction process begins, as shown in FIG. 2, with the buyer providing an RFQ to the server 12 (step 30). The RFQ includes a detailed specification of what the buyer intends to purchase, together with whatever other transaction terms would be required by the buyer in a prospective transaction with a supplier. The data in the RFQ thus defines a set of buyer constraints that are provided to the auction management software 18, and
10 ultimately, to the suppliers. These buyer constraints include those that must be made known to the suppliers in order for the suppliers to formulate a bid. Because they are published to the suppliers, these buyer constraints are public buyer constraints.

 The buyer also provides auction management software 18 with procedural data relating to the management of the auction. Such procedural data includes times for
15 opening and closing the auction as well as criteria for selecting those suppliers that will be invited to bid.

 The auction management software 18 executing at the server 12 opens the auction by publishing the details of the RFQ to selected suppliers at the time specified by the buyer (step 32). During the course of an auction interval specified by the buyer, one or
20 more suppliers respond to the RFQ by submitting bids (step 34). These bids represent constraints imposed by the supplier on a proposed transaction between the supplier and the buyer. The auction management software screens these bids to discard those presenting supplier constraints that are inconsistent with the constraints specified by the buyer (step 36). The remaining bids are then forwarded to the buyer.

25 Having received responses from the suppliers, the buyer now has an opportunity to negotiate with individual suppliers (step 38). The auction management software facilitates such negotiations by providing a messaging function for communicating directly with those persons that have the authority to enter into such negotiation. Any adjustments to either the public buyer constraints or the supplier constraints are then
30 provided to the auction management software 18 (step 40).

After a selected interval, the auction management software 18 closes the auction (step 42).

5 The public buyer constraints that were published to the suppliers are not necessarily the only buyer constraints. An additional set of private buyer constraints can subsequently be imposed by the buyer. These private buyer constraints are those that need not be provided to the suppliers in order to enable the suppliers to bid. The fact that these constraints are never provided to the suppliers means that the buyer can choose whether or not to impose them in determining the optimal award schedule. The selection of which private buyer constraints to apply is referred to as defining a “scenario” (step 44).

10 A private buyer constraint can arise, for example, when there exists a pre-existing contract with a supplier that requires the buyer to award that supplier a predetermined amount of business. The existence of this pre-existing contract limits the buyer’s choice of supplier. However, it is clearly not necessary to disclose the existence of such a contract to all suppliers. Such a constraint is an example of a “business rule.”

15 Another example of a private buyer constraint is a set of buyer preferences. For example, a particular supplier may have a reputation for unreliability. Another supplier may be in a state of near insolvency. The buyer may wish to weigh such factors in awarding bids. However, the extent to which the buyer weights these factors need not be disclosed to the suppliers.

20 Once the buyer has defined a scenario by imposing (or alternatively, choosing not to impose) the private buyer constraints, the auction management software begins the optimization process (step 46). The optimization process optimizes an objective function subject to the buyer constraints. The result of the optimization process is a schedule of optimal awards. In addition, the optimization process provides information indicative of
25 why particular awards were made and why bids made by other suppliers were rejected.

Following the optimization process, the buyer can define another scenario (step 44) by changing the private buyer constraints and determine the optimal award schedule for that scenario (step 48). Once the buyer has collected one or more optimal award schedules, corresponding to one or more scenarios, he can select an optimal award
30 schedule (step 48) and instruct the auction management software to communicate the

selected awards to the appropriate suppliers (step 50) and to prepare purchase orders as required.

System architecture

- The auction management software 18 is implemented as a multi-layer system
5 executing on the server, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 4. The layer with which the buyer machine and the supplier machine interact is a presentation layer 54 that dynamically generates web pages and presents them to the supplier machine 24 or the buyer machine 10. It is through these web pages that the buyer and supplier interact with the auction management software 18.
- 10 Because of their demonstrated cross-platform compatibility, security, networking, and multi-thread support, the auction management software 18 delivers Java components embedded in dynamically generated web pages. In particular, Enterprise Java Beans (“EJB”) provides a readily scalable solution for seamlessly integrating diverse application components in a distributed computing environment. Another benefit of employing EJB
15 is that it enables the auction management software 18 to freely communicate with other systems using a well-defined protocol such as RMI, or CORBA.
- Referring to FIG. 4, for each auction, the presentation layer 54 includes a buyer workspace 56 and a plurality of supplier workspaces 58. These workspaces are accessed by web browsers 16,28 that execute on buyer and supplier machines 10, 24 remote from
20 the server. The buyer workspace enables a corporate purchase manager to conduct on-line auction and to analyze bids submitted by suppliers in the course of such an auction. The supplier workspace 58 enables a supplier or vendor to search for and monitor on-line auctions, to analyze purchase requisitions, to submit bids to an on-line auction, and to negotiate contract terms directly with buyers.
- 25 The auction management software 18 also provides an administrator workspace 60 to enable a system administrator 62 to carry out maintenance tasks. This can include customizing system interfaces, downloading and uploading information, auditing system access and auction activity, and performing other administrative tasks. As shown in FIG. 4, the system administrator 62 is typically local to the server 12 and therefore need not be
30 in communication with the server 12 over the internet.

The web browsers 16,28 retrieve dynamically generated HTML web pages provided by the server 12. Because HTML web pages by themselves offer limited interactivity, the dynamically generated web pages include JavaScript encoded objects that execute on an auction participant's own machine 10,24. For example, a JavaScript
5 object can generate a bid form for a supplier to fill out in response to that supplier's communication of an intent to bid. The JavaScript object can then perform preliminary checking, for example by verifying the logical consistency of information entered into the bid form, before communicating with the server 12. This reduces the number of processing tasks executed by the server 12 and thereby reduces system latency.

10 To achieve a uniform appearance, the page formats are controlled by a cascading style sheet. These style sheets define a common presentation style for tables, forms, text, error messages, and other visual features.

The server 12 dynamically generates the web pages provided to the auction participant using Java servlets and JSPs (Java Server Pages) running under a JRun Pro
15 servlet Engine. These servlets and JSPs, in conjunction with a business logic layer 64 and an infrastructure layer 66, carry out tasks and present information as requested by the buyer and the suppliers. The business logic layer 64 and the infrastructure layer 66 cooperate to perform the actual bid processing after retrieving or modifying appropriate information in one or more databases 68 using the data access layer 70. Within these two
20 layers, Java servlets handle forms and both JSP and Java servlets interact to retrieve or modify data from the databases.

The business logic layer 64 includes a workflow engine 72 that configures the auction. Using the workflow engine 72, the buyer adds, deletes, and modifies requisitions for items and either specifies preferred suppliers or specifies criteria for selection of
25 preferred suppliers. The workflow engine 72 then screens all bids to ensure that only bids from these preferred suppliers are entertained.

The workflow engine 72 also controls the status of the auction. For example, it is the workflow engine 72 that determines whether an auction is open for bidding, whether bids will no longer be accepted, either temporarily because the auction has been
30 suspended or permanently because the auction has been closed. Once the buyer has carried out the optimization process described below, it is the workflow engine 72 that manages the award of bids.

The workflow engine 72 supplies those bids that qualify for further consideration to a bidding engine 74. For each bid passed to it by the workflow engine, the bidding engine 74 determines whether or not that bid meets the buyer's constraints. If it does, it passes information concerning that bid to an optimization engine 76. Otherwise, it rejects
5 the bid and, optionally, communicates the reason for the rejection to the disappointed bidder.

At the close of the auction, the optimization engine 76 provides the buyer with the opportunity to apply private buyer constraints in different combinations or degrees. Examples of such private buyer constraints include business rules and the weighting of
10 non-price factors associated with each supplier. Each set of private buyer constraints specifies a scenario for which the optimization engine 76 can determine the optimal set of suppliers and the optimal amount of business to award to those suppliers. The solution of the optimization problem is carried out by using API calls implemented in C to a collection of optimization routines 78 that are available under the trademark CPLEX.
15 Depending on the size and complexity of the RFQ, the optimization engine 76 may support multiple threads running concurrently to handle multiple optimization requests.

By providing the opportunity to define scenarios without committing to the award of bids to those suppliers that the optimization engine 76 deems to be the optimal suppliers for that scenario, the optimization engine 76 enables the buyer to experiment
20 with the imposition or relaxation of various private buyer constraints. For example, the buyer may discover that by suspending the application of a business rule, or by overlooking a supplier's historical performance, the total cost of satisfying the RFQ can be halved.

As suggested above, in the process of determining the optimal suppliers for a particular scenario, the optimization engine 76 may need information concerning the
25 performance of the prospective suppliers in particular categories. For example, if the buyer deems that prompt delivery is crucial for a particular item in the RFQ, then the optimization engine 76 will need to know which suppliers have historically been able to deliver that particular item promptly, which suppliers have been able to deliver other
30 items promptly, and which suppliers have consistently failed to deliver that particular item, or items in general, with sufficient promptness. Such information is stored in a

database that is accessed by a supplier- performance engine 80 upon request by the optimization engine 76.

5 The supplier-performance engine 80 maintains a supplier- performance profile for a variety of performance factors. For example, the supplier-performance profile can include historical data on a supplier's ability to deliver quality goods, on a supplier's reluctance to correct non-conforming goods, on a supplier's solvency, on a supplier's dealings with competitors, and any other data that may be relevant to the buyer in considering whether or not to award a bid to a particular supplier.

10 The various engines associated with the business logic layer 64 call upon services provided by the infrastructure layer 66. These services, which are typically implemented using a WebLogic implementation of Enterprise Java Beans, include services that support distributed processing. Examples of such services include load balancing, messaging, authentication and authorization, and integration with external components such as enterprise systems.

15 Within the infrastructure layer 66, an authorization service 82 controls whether or not the buyer or particular suppliers can access specified information. In addition, the authorization service 82 enables the workflow engine 72 to screen particular suppliers on the basis of criteria provided by the buyer.

20 The infrastructure layer 66 also includes an integrated messaging service 84 that enables communication between the buyer and the various suppliers for negotiation of terms in a proposed transaction. The messaging service 84 enables both point-to-point communication and broadcast communication. For example, if a supplier asks a question about a particular item and the buyer observes that the response to that question may be pertinent to other suppliers, that buyer can use the integrated messaging service 84 to
25 broadcast the response to those other suppliers.

A transaction-management service 86 associated with the infrastructure layer 66 coordinates transactions by logging each new bid and either accepting or rejecting that bid. When the buyer ultimately selects which suppliers to use for supplying a particular item or group of items, the transaction-management service 86 coordinates the process of
30 awarding bids. In doing so, the transaction-management service 86 marks that bid as awarded and notifies other suppliers that may have bid on that item or group of items that

the bid has been awarded. The transaction-management service 86 then generates a purchase order.

Since the HTTP protocol is inherently stateless, it is necessary to keep track of the state associated with each buyer and supplier. This is achieved by a session-management service 88 that tracks the activities of each buyer and supplier who participates in an auction managed by the auction management software 18.

The data access layer 70 includes logic required to read from one or more databases 68 used by the auction management software 18. These databases 68 include information on historical performance factors associated with each supplier, as well as information on the various items that the buyer has specified in the RFQ.

The auction management software 18 also provides an integration interface 90 to provide communication to the enterprise system 20. The integration interface 90 includes an XML integration interface 92 that communicates directly with databases 68. In addition, the integration interface 90 includes a Java API 94 and an RMI API 96 that provides communication between the enterprise system 20 and the infrastructure layer 66.

Organization of user interface

The presentation layer 54 provides a user-interface that consists of dynamically-generated web pages arranged in a tree structure as shown in FIG. 5. The user-interface provides a home page 98 from which an auction participant can jump to several "centers" 100 depending on the nature of the auction participant's role in the auction. Each of these centers leads to a collection of hyper-linked web pages 102 that guide the auction participant through the various tasks using graphical interface features such as forms, buttons, and tabs.

An auction participant who is a buyer will generally jump to the product center 104 to create or modify an RFQ, to the partner center 106 to specify performance factors for selected suppliers, and to an auction center 108 to create and open an auction in which buyer constraints are published to selected suppliers. Following the close of the auction, the buyer typically jumps to an analysis center 110 to determine the optimal award schedule. From each of these centers the buyer can access web pages for assistance with the details of each of the foregoing tasks.

An auction participant who is a supplier typically jumps to the auction center 108 to identify what bids are open and to the product center 104 to view RFQs. Having done so, the supplier can then jump to a bid center 112 to submit bids.

Setting up an auction

5 The auction management software 18 requires that all suppliers and buyers participating in an auction be registered. The registration process includes the identification of a participating organization, a classification of that organization into either a buyer or a supplier, and the identification of those individuals within that organization who are authorized to represent the organization at an auction. A request for
10 registration includes information identifying the authorized representatives of the organization. Such information typically includes an email address for use by the integrated messaging service 84, a telephone number, and a password.

 An auction participant can register on-line by submitting a dynamically generated web page, as shown in FIG. 6. Alternatively, the request for registration can be submitted
15 to a system administrator 62. To maintain control over access to the auction management software, the system administrator 62 grants or declines the registration application of each organization.

Creating an RFQ

 In preparation for an auction, a sequence of web pages originating at the product
20 center 104 guides the buyer in preparing a list of items to be requisitioned. This list can contain a description of the item, a desired number of units of that item, and any other information a supplier would need to make an informed bid on those items. By imposing contract terms that are required by the buyer in any prospective contract with a supplier, this requisitions list defines a set of buyer constraints. These buyer constraints are public
25 buyer constraints because they are published, or provided, to suppliers.

 An RFQ consists of a list of requisitions, each of which includes a list of logical items. A logical item, also referred to as a "group," can be a specific good or service, a category or sub-category that contains that good or service, or any combination of goods, services, categories, and sub-categories. As shown in FIG. 7, the RFQ can thus be
30 viewed as a tree 114 in which a requisition 116 corresponds to the root node of the tree, categories 118 and subcategories 120 correspond to intermediate nodes of the tree, and

the individual items 122 correspond to the terminal nodes of the tree. In the example of FIG. 7, the requisition 116 is for "office furniture," and the categories 118 are "desks" and "chairs." The category "desk" has two subcategories 120: "computer" and "desk." The individual items 122 are the terminal nodes, such as "padded arm chair" and "leather swivel."

The above data structure enables a supplier to freely organize groups of goods and services into units on which bids are accepted. For example, in FIG. 7, a first supplier can propose a price for all chairs, for all desk chairs, or for all leather swivel chairs. A second supplier might propose a price for the entire office furniture requisition. The optimization engine parses the bids from the first and second supplier to enable comparison of the bids on a cost-per-item basis.

Within the RFQ, the buyer can provide additional buyer constraints by aggregating logical items to form an indivisible set. When the buyer aggregates items into an indivisible set all suppliers must bid on that set as a whole. They cannot selectively bid on logical items within that set. In the context of FIG. 7, a buyer might require that a supplier cannot bid on only leather-swivel chairs, but must instead bid on desk chairs generally.

The buyer can also relax certain buyer constraints by permitting substitutions for selected logical items in the RFQ. For example, a buyer who intends to purchase 100 bars of white soap can indicate, on the web page provided to the supplier, that he will consider an offer to supply cream colored soap under the same terms.

The buyer can specify additional buyer constraints that will ultimately be communicated to the supplier on a dynamically generated web page. Examples of such additional buyer constraints include: a minimum or maximum quantity bid for a logical item, a preferred delivery date, and a reserved price, which is the maximum price the buyer is willing to pay, and a historical price.

For some logical items, it may be useful to provide ancillary information or to solicit proposed contract terms that may not normally be included in a bid. For example, the buyer may wish to ensure that a particular item comes with a warranty, or the buyer may request information on how many days a warranty would last. Under these circumstances, the buyer can cause a text box to appear in the bid form supplied by the

auction managing software to the supplier. FIG. 8 shows a web page being created by a buyer who wishes to solicit warranty information. When a supplier ultimately views this web page, a text box soliciting warranty information will appear to the supplier.

5 Finally, the RFQ specifies whether the auction is to be a sealed auction, in which case suppliers do not have access to bids made by other suppliers, or a Dutch auction, in which case they do.

Creating supplier profiles

Before the auction begins, the buyer can prepare a set of supplier profiles using the supplier-performance engine 80. Each supplier profile includes one or more
10 performance attributes. Each performance attribute is a score that rates how a particular supplier has historically performed in a particular area. For example, if a supplier historically delivers high quality goods but always does so a week or two late, this information will be reflected in an appropriately low value of that supplier's performance attribute for punctuality. Alternatively, if a supplier consistently delivers on-time, but the
15 items delivered are shoddy, that supplier might receive high marks for the punctuality performance attribute and low marks for the quality performance attribute.

In addition to performance attributes associated with a specific quality, the supplier-performance engine 80 also provides for an overall performance attribute for a supplier. The supplier-performance engine 80 can assign an overall performance attribute
20 on the basis of an average or weighted average of the more specific performance attributes. Alternatively, the value of the overall performance attribute can be assigned independently of the values of the more specific performance attributes.

FIG. 9 shows, for a particular supplier, a dynamically-generated web page accessible from the partner center 106. The illustrated web page is one that a buyer, or
25 third party rating service would use to assign a performance attribute rating to a supplier. For the web page of FIG. 9, the performance attribute indicates ABC Trader's reputation for high quality electronics. If no score has been assigned to a particular supplier in the particular category, the bidding engine 74 assumes a default value of 50%, as shown in FIG. 9.

Opening the auction

Once the RFQ has been created, a sequence of dynamically-generated web pages originating at the auction center 108 enables the buyer to open the auction. FIG. 10 shows one such web page provided to a buyer who intends to open the "Supplies" auction for bidding. The illustrated web page includes graphical elements that invite the buyer to specify an opening date and a closing date for an auction. Selecting "Supplies" and clicking on the "Open Auction" link causes the display of the web page shown in FIG. 11. By clicking on the "Open Right Now" button of FIG. 11, the buyer can immediately open the auction. Alternatively, the buyer can set an opening date and time other than the current date and time.

The suppliers are able to view available auctions using a web page originating at the bid center 112. As shown in the representative web page of FIG. 12, such a web page lists those auctions in existence and the state of each auction. An auction can be in one of five possible states. The auction can be created, in which case it has not been scheduled for opening. The auction can be pending, in which case it is scheduled to open on a specific date and time in the future. An auction can be open, in which case bids are being accepted, or closed, in which case no new bids are being accepted. Finally, an auction can be completed, in which case the buyer has already made awards to selected suppliers.

Bidding at an auction

To bid at an auction, the supplier accesses a web page originating at the bid center 112. FIG. 13 shows a typical web page that would be seen by a supplier viewing an auction. In this particular auction, named "Supplies 2," a buyer has requisitioned certain pencils, lined paper, and fax paper. At the end of each requisition shown in FIG. 13 are two links: a "Bid" link and a "Messages" link. The "Messages" link, which invokes the integrated messaging service 84 of the infrastructure layer 66, is used by a supplier who seeks additional information or wishes to negotiate terms directly with the buyer. The "Bid" link leads to a web page, shown in FIG. 14, through which the supplier can submit a bid for the selected item. In this case, the buyer has clicked the "Bid" link next to the "Pencils" requisition of FIG. 13. As shown by the bid box, this supplier is offering to supply all 1000 pencils for \$0.05 per pencil.

In the case of a Dutch auction such as the "Supplies 2" auction of FIG. 13, a supplier can view the outstanding bids. FIGS. 15A and 15B show the upper and lower

portions of a web page from which one learns that the buyer is interested in buying 1000 #2 pencils and will accept offers to supply even small numbers of pencils. A supplier viewing this bid page can also learn that the lowest bid thus far is a bid to supply 1000 pencils for \$0.05 per pencil.

5 In a sealed auction, the structure of a bid can become more complex. This is because in a sealed auction, the auction management software 18 supports bids having volume discounts, fixed charges, bundled bids, and enforcement of minimum and maximum bid quantities.

10 A bid having a volume discount is one in which the unit price of an item depends on the number of items ordered. There are two kinds of volume discount: a flat rate discount and a progressive discount. In a flat rate discount, the unit price of each unit is a function of the total number of units purchased. In a progressive discount, the volume discount applies only to those items that are in excess of a threshold. In either case, the volume discount can be coupled to the number of units of another item that is purchased
15 from the same supplier.

 A bid having a fixed charge is one in which a per item cost is added to a flat fee. In many ways, this is analogous to a volume discount because the effective per item cost decreases with volume as the effect of the flat fee is amortized over more items. However, this effect is achieved in a converse manner, by effectively penalizing small
20 orders rather than rewarding large orders.

 FIGS. 16A and 16B show upper and lower portions of a web page that illustrates bids having volume discounts and fixed charges. Such a web page might be presented to a buyer who is reviewing outstanding bids for supplying 30-amp circuit breakers in a sealed auction named "Electrical." The various fields in the "View Bids" section show where
25 additional complexity can arise. For example, the price of a circuit breaker from Bee Cheaper of Surfin' Seller appears to depend on how many circuit breakers one purchases. Ed Cation of BestDeal charges only \$4 per circuit breaker but imposes a one-time charge that is independent of the number of circuit breakers offered.

 In a sealed auction, a supplier can also submit a bid with a volume discount, as
30 shown in FIG. 17. The illustrated web page includes a form having text boxes in which the supplier can specify the price per unit for different ranges of units ordered. In

addition, the form includes text boxes for including a one-time charge in connection with any range of units ordered.

A bundled bid is one in which a supplier proposes to supply two or more different items for one specified price that aggregates all items. Bundled bids pose computational difficulties because it is not always clear how to allocate the one specified price among the different items. FIG. 18 is an example of a bundled bid by "Surfin" together with two conventional bids. In this relatively simple case, one can determine by inspection that the bundled bid is a lower cost alternative to either of the two conventional bids. However, depending on the numbers involved, a bundled bid can introduce considerable complexity into the problem of determining an optimal award schedule.

In an auction for which bundled bids are supported, a web page originating at the bid center 112 and similar to that shown in FIG. 19 invites the supplier to make a bundled bid. To create a bundled bid, the supplier checks those items that are to be incorporated into the bundle and clicks the "Create Bundled Bid." Doing so generates a web page as shown in FIGS. 20A and 20B. For each item in the bundle, the supplier specifies how many units of each item are to be included in the bundle (400, 1000, and 100 respectively). The buyer then specifies the offer price for the bundle (\$7350) and the number of bundles available (1-10). These are all shown in the lower half of the web page, shown in FIG. 20B.

20 Closing the auction

When opening an auction, a buyer has the option of specifying a time at which the auction will close. When the specified time arrives, the workflow engine 72 automatically closes the auction.

An alternative method of closing the auction is for the buyer to select the auction from a list of auctions available from the auction center 108 and to click on a button instructing the workflow engine 72 to close the auction.

Analyzing bids

Once the auction is closed, the buyer can analyze the bids to determine the optimal award schedule. In doing so, the buyer has the opportunity to impose additional constraints, referred to as private buyer constraints, on the optimal award schedule. Each combination of private buyer constraints defines a scenario. A buyer can define several

scenarios during the course of analyzing the bids. This allows the buyer to observe the effect of imposing and relaxing different combinations of private buyer constraints.

The buyer defines a scenario by using web pages accessible from the analysis center 110. FIG. 21 shows one such web page that lists scenarios associated with an auction called "Electrical." As is apparent from this web page, the buyer has not yet created any scenarios for this auction. The illustrated web page invites the buyer to do so by providing a "Create Scenario" button that leads to the web page shown in FIG. 22.

FIG. 22 shows a web page with a blank form for creating a scenario. To create a scenario, the buyer enters the name and an optional description of the scenario in the identifying text boxes. The buyer then specifies additional buyer constraints on the bids. These constraints include the application of selected business rules, the recognition of bundled bids, and the weighting of performance attributes.

The "Manual Awards" check box of FIG. 22, when checked, instructs the optimization engine 76 to allow the buyer to manually specify certain awards and to include in the optimal award schedule only those requisitioned items that have not been manually awarded to any supplier. This option of manually specifying certain awards may be necessary, for example, if a buyer has a pre-existing requirements contract with a supplier.

The "Bundles" check box, when checked, instructs the optimization engine 76 to include bundled bids in determining the optimal award schedule. When left unchecked, the optimizer ignores all bundled bids.

The "Business Rules" check box, when checked, instructs the optimizer to apply business rules when determining the optimal award schedule. Although many types of business rule can be defined, the illustrated embodiment of the auction management software supports four types of business rules. These are:

- (1) rules that limit the number of units of a logical item to be supplied by any one supplier;
- (2) rules that limit the number of suppliers who will be selected to supply any one logical item;

(3) rules that limit the monetary value of business awarded to any one supplier; and

(4) rules limiting the performance cost (defined below in the discussion on performance attributes) incurred by any one supplier.

5 As used above, the verb “limit” includes imposing an upper limit, a lower limit, or both an upper limit and a lower limit.

10 A business rule can be applied throughout the auction, only within a requisition, only within a category or subcategory within that requisition, or only to specific items. In addition, a business rule can be applied to all suppliers or to only selected clusters of suppliers.

Examples of business rules include:

15 (i) business rules requiring that a specified percentage of awards be awarded to locally based or domestic suppliers, to small suppliers, to environmentally aware suppliers, or to suppliers having some other characteristic or combination of characteristics; and

(ii) business rules limiting the buyer’s exposure to the risk of failure by any one supplier, for example by requiring that no supplier satisfy more than a specified fraction of a requisition or by requiring that satisfaction of a requisition be spread among a specified number of suppliers.

20 The auction management software provides a sequence of web pages that guide the buyer in defining a business rule. Each business rule is defined by its type, the logical items to which it applies, and the suppliers to which it applies.

25 FIG. 23 shows a web page to be used for defining new business rules or for editing new business rules. The illustrated web page, which is accessible from the analysis center 110, lists all business rules defined for a particular scenario, in this case a scenario called “Price Only,” of the auction called “Electrical.” The illustrated web page also provides buttons for creating and deleting business rules and a “Wizard” link for editing an existing business rule. Since the process of creating a business rule and editing

a business rule are similar, we describe in detail only the process of editing a business rule.

FIG. 24 shows the first web page of a sequence of web pages accessible by clicking on the "Wizard" link. A similar web page is accessible from the "Create Rule" button of FIG. 23. The web page of FIG. 24 includes fields for identifying the business rule, a field for selectively disabling the business rule, and radio buttons for defining the type of business rule.

The second and third web pages in the above sequence of web pages are shown in FIG. 25 and FIG. 26. These web pages enable the buyer to define the scope of the business rule in terms of the logical items to which it applies (FIG. 25) and in terms of the suppliers (also referred to as "partners") to which it applies (FIG. 26).

Depending on the type of business rule selected in FIG. 23, certain numerical limits may need to be defined. The buyer defines these in the last web page of the sequence, shown in FIG. 27.

The web page of FIG. 22 also provides the buyer with the option of creating a scenario in which values of selected performance attributes are considered when determining the optimal award schedule. This enables the optimization engine 76 to accommodate factors other than price when determining an optimal award schedule. As an example, FIG. 28 shows a web page, accessible from the web page of FIG. 22, in which the buyer has indicated that for a particular scenario called "Scene Quality," quality is only half as important as price in determining the optimal allocation of awards.

The values of the selected performance attributes and the weights assigned to those attributes by the buyer, interact to generate a performance penalty. The optimization engine 76 treats this performance penalty as a cost to be added to a supplier's bid to determine the true cost of accepting that supplier's bid. The magnitude of the performance penalty thus depends on the values of the performance attributes weighted by a measure of how important the buyer considers those performance attributes to be.

As an example, consider a supplier who offers to supply an item for \$100. Suppose the supplier historically provides mediocre products and has difficulty delivering them on time. As a result of its past performance, suppose that a rating service has

assigned it a quality performance attribute of 70% and a punctuality attribute of 60%. Now suppose that in a particular scenario, the buyer considers quality to be more important than prompt delivery and that as a result, the buyer has assigned scenario weights 20% and 40% to quality and delivery, respectively.

5 To evaluate the performance cost, the optimizer first calculates the individual performance penalties due to each performance attribute. In this example, the penalty rate for the quality attribute is the difference between 100% and 70%, or 30%. The scenario weight for quality is 20%. The weighted penalty for quality is thus their product, 6%. Similar reasoning for the punctuality attribute results in a weighted penalty of 16%. The
10 total performance penalty is their sum, or 22%. This is the factor by which the supplier's actual bid must be increased to penalize it for its mediocre product quality and punctuality. Hence, for purposes of bid analysis, the optimization engine 76 will treat the cost of accepting the supplier's \$100 bid as being \$122.

FIG. 29 summarizes the foregoing method of penalizing a supplier for poor
15 performance by augmenting its bid with a performance penalty. As is apparent from that figure, the performance penalty depends on an inner product of two vectors:

- (1) a vector of performance attributes that stays constant from one scenario to the next; and
- (2) a vector of scenario weights assigned to the performance attributes by the
20 buyer for a particular scenario.

Once the buyer defines the scenario, the optimization engine 76 has all data necessary to determine an optimal award schedule. The optimization engine 76 does so by minimizing an objective function subject to the buyer and seller constraints. For each supplier, the optimization function takes into account the price offered by that supplier
25 and a penalty associated with the supplier's performance in any buyer-specified performance attributes.

FIG. 30 shows the objective function that is minimized by the optimization engine 76 in a particular scenario. The following parameters in the objective function are associated with supplier constraints and are therefore constant over all scenarios:

$c_i^{b(s)}$ This is the unit price for item i offered by supplier s in that supplier's conventional bid $b(s)$.

5 $c_i^{d(s)}$ This is the unit price allocated to item i offered by a supplier s in that supplier's bundled bid $d(s)$. This price is determined from $c^{d(s)}$, the price of the bundled bid $d(s)$ offered by the supplier, c_i^h , the historical cost of item i as determined from previous bids, and $a_i^{d(s)}$, the number of units of item i offered in the bundled bid, by using the following formula:

$$c_i^{d(s)} = c^{d(s)} \left[\frac{c_i^h \cdot a_i^{d(s)}}{\sum_{i \in d(s)} c_i^h \cdot a_i^{d(s)}} \right]$$

10 $f_i^{b(s)}$ This is the fixed charge incorporated by supplier s into a conventional bid $b(s)$ for item i .

$f^{d(s)}$ This is the fixed charge incorporated by supplier s into a bundled bid $d(s)$.

$r_{k,i}^s$ This is the rank of supplier s in performance attribute k for item i .

15 The following parameter in the objective function arises from a buyer constraint that is set as part of defining a scenario:

$w_{k,i}$ This is the weight assigned by the buyer to performance attribute k for item i .

The summations in the objective function are carried out over the following sets:

20 $s \in S$ A summation over all suppliers s .

$b(s) \in B(s)$ A summation over all conventional bids $b(s)$ made by supplier s .

$d(s) \in D(s)$ A summation over all bundled bids $d(s)$ made by supplier s .

$i \in d(s)$ A summation over all items i that are included in a bundled bid $d(s)$.

$k \in K$ A summation over all performance attributes k .

$i \in I$ A summation over all items i .

5 FIG. 31 provides a schematic illustration of the significance of the various terms incorporated into the objective function of FIG. 30. The objective function is formed by summing a price term that depends on a supplier's bid and a penalty term that depends on non-price factors associated with that supplier, such as the supplier's performance attributes, and a measure of how important the buyer considers those performance
10 attributes to be.

The price term is the sum of that supplier's conventional bids for an item and the price attributable to that item from any bundled bids that include that item. In either case, the price incorporates both a unit cost per item and a fixed cost for accepting that bid.

15 The penalty term, which can change from one scenario to the next, is formed by weighting the supplier's offer price for an item by a quantity that depends on the values of all the performance attributes associated with that item and with that supplier. This is then weighted again by a quantity indicative of how important those performance attributes are to the buyer.

20 To minimize the objective function shown in FIG. 30, the optimization engine 76 varies four sets of decision variables. These are:

$X^{b(s)}$ is a binary variable that is set to 1 if the conventional bid $b(s)$ of supplier s is to be awarded, either in whole or in part. Otherwise, it is set to 0.

$Z^{d(s)}$ is a binary variable that is set to 1 if the bundled bid $d(s)$ of supplier s is to be awarded. Otherwise, it is set to 0.

25 $x_i^{b(s)}$ is the number of units of item i to be purchased from supplier s under the terms of conventional bid $b(s)$.

$z_i^{d(s)}$ is the number of units of item i to be purchased from supplier s under the terms of bundled bid $d(s)$. This is given by the product of the number of

bundles and the number of items per bundle, or $z^{d(s)} \cdot a_i^{d(s)}$ where $z^{d(s)}$ is the number of bundles $d(s)$ to be purchased from supplier s .

The objective function of FIG. 31 is minimized subject to constraints shown in FIGS. 32-33. These constraints are as follows:

- 5 Constraints (1) and (2) in FIG. 32 ensure that the number of units of each item, when summed across all suppliers, is within the limits defined by the buyer. Note that constraints (1) and (2) have a first term for the conventional bids and a second term for the bundled bids. In constraint (1), Q_i^u represents the maximum number of units of item i required by the buyer. In constraint (2), Q_i^l represents the minimum number of units of
10 item i required by the buyer. In constraints (1) and (2), summation is carried out only over those bids that include item i .

- In some cases, the buyer may prefer that several different suppliers participate in the satisfaction of one requisition. For example, in purchasing oil, it may be prudent to select several globally dispersed suppliers to avoid a shortfall caused by local political
15 instability. Conversely, when too many suppliers participate in satisfaction of a requisition, the administrative overhead can become onerous. A buyer may therefore define a business rule that limits the number of suppliers that participate in the satisfaction of a requisition.

- Constraints (3)-(6) cooperate to enforce limitations related to the number of
20 suppliers selected to supply items. The variable Y_g^s in constraints (3)-(6) is a binary variable whose value is 1 when supplier s is selected to supply at least one item from group g and 0 otherwise. The summations shown in constraints (3) and (4) are over those items belonging to a group g . A group g of items is analogous to a bundle of items, except that a group is defined by the buyer rather than by the supplier. As an example, a buyer
25 for a hotel may specify a requisition for 200 face towels, 100 bath towels, and 150 hand towels. Each face towel, bath towel, or hand towel would be an item. The buyer may then define a group, called "towels," that consists of 450 items, namely all face towels, all bath towels, and all hand towels.

- Constraints (3) and (4) correlate values of Y_g^s with values of $x_i^{b(s)}$ and $z_i^{d(s)}$ for all
30 items i in group g . This is because if either $x_i^{b(s)}$ and $z_i^{d(s)}$ is positive for at least one item

in the group, then $Y_g^s = 1$. Otherwise, $Y_g^s = 0$. The parameter M_g is the maximum number of items from group g that can be supplied by any one supplier. In constraints (3) and (4), the inner summation is carried out only over those bids that include item i .

5 If a buyer were to require that at least two suppliers satisfy the requisition for the group "towels," feasible solutions could cut across items. For example, supplier 1 might supply 100 face towels, 50 bath towels, and 75 hand towels while supplier 2 would supply the remainder. Alternatively, feasible solutions could cut between items. For example, supplier 1 might supply all 200 face towels and supplier 2 would then supply all hand and bath towels.

10 In other cases, a buyer may prefer to impose constraints on the number of suppliers selected from a cluster of suppliers. For example, a buyer may define a cluster of suppliers in terms of political subdivisions such as states or municipalities. A supplier would then be a member of that cluster if it had a principal place of business within that political subdivision. The buyer might then define a business rule specifying that at least
15 one award be made to a supplier from each political subdivision, or that no more than N awards be made to suppliers from any one political subdivision.

Constraints (5) and (6) in FIG. 32 are concerned with enforcing a business rule specifying a minimum or maximum number of suppliers belonging to a particular cluster that are selected to supply items from a particular group g . A special and limiting case of
20 constraints (5) and (6) is one in which a cluster t includes all suppliers who have submitted bids and a group g represents the entire requisition.

In constraints (5) and (6), $MaxN_{gt}$ represents the maximum number of suppliers from cluster t that can be selected to supply items from group g . Conversely, $MinN_{gt}$ represents the minimum number of suppliers from cluster t that can be selected to supply
25 items from group g . In constraints (5) and (6), summation is carried out only over those groups and clusters to which the business rule applies.

In still other cases, a buyer may prefer to ensure that a particular supplier or cluster of suppliers supplies a number of items within a specified range. For example, a buyer concerned with prompt delivery of at least N units of an item may group all
30 suppliers within a twenty-mile radius into a single cluster. That buyer could then specify,

as a business rule, that at least N units of that item be obtained from suppliers belonging to that cluster.

Constraints (7) and (8) in FIG. 33 are concerned with enforcing a business rule that specifies a minimum and maximum number of items obtained from suppliers

5 belonging to any one cluster. In those constraints, $MaxQ_g^t$ represents the maximum number of items from group g that can be awarded to suppliers from cluster t .

Conversely, $MinQ_g^t$ represents the minimum number of items from group g that can be awarded to suppliers from cluster t . In constraints (7) and (8), summation is carried out only over those groups and clusters to which the constraints apply.

10 In some cases, a business rule may limit not the number of units of an item but the dollar value of the transaction. Such a business rule is enforced by constraints (9) and (10) in FIG. 33, which are identical to constraints (7) and (8) with the exception that each term has been multiplied by the appropriate cost per item ($c_i^{b(s)}$ for conventional bids and $c_i^{d(s)}$ for bundled bids). In constraints (9) and (10), $MaxV_g^t$ represents the maximum dollar

15 volume from group g that can be awarded to suppliers from cluster t . Conversely, $MinV_g^t$ represents the minimum dollar volume from group g that can be awarded to suppliers from cluster t . In constraints (9) and (10), summation is carried out only over those groups and clusters to which the constraints apply.

Constraints (11) and (12) in FIG. 34 serve two purposes. First, these constraints

20 correlate the value of $Z^{d(s)}$ with those of $z_i^{d(s)}$. If a bundled bid $d(s)$ is accepted from supplier s (so that $z^{d(s)}$ and hence $z_i^{d(s)}$ for all items i in $d(s)$ are positive), then $Z^{d(s)}$ is set to one. Conversely, if $Z^{d(s)}$ is set to zero, then all $z_i^{d(s)}$ must be zero. Secondly, these constraints ensure that the number of units of item i awarded to supplier s is between the range specified by the upper and lower limits $u_i^{d(s)}$ and $l_i^{d(s)}$.

25 Constraints (13) and (14) in FIG. 34 are analogous to constraints (11) and (12) but as applied to conventional bids rather than bundled bids. If a bid $b(s)$ is accepted from supplier s (so that $x_i^{b(s)}$ is positive), then $X^{b(s)}$ is set to one. Conversely, if $X^{b(s)}$ is set to zero, then $x_i^{b(s)}$ must be zero. These constraints then ensure that the number of units of item i awarded to supplier s is between the range specified by the upper and lower limits

30 $U_i^{b(s)}$ and $L_i^{b(s)}$. These limits are specified by the buyer in the course of creating a

business rule or by the supplier when specifying the number of items available for sale at a specified price. In constraints (13) and (14), summation is carried out only over those bids that include either a fixed cost or a lower bound on the number of items that can be purchased.

- 5 Constraint (15) in FIG. 34 ensures that the amount of item i supplied by supplier s is less than the upper limit $U_i^{b(s)}$. For bids having a lower bound, or for bids in which the supplier has imposed a fixed cost, this constraint is redundant.

- Constraint (16) in FIG. 34 ensures that the amount of item i to be supplied by supplier s on the basis of a bundled bid $d(s)$ is non-negative. Constraints (17)–(19) ensure
10 that the variables $X^{b(s)}$, Y_g^s and $Z^{d(s)}$, all of which are defined above, are binary variables that are constrained to be either zero or one.

- The objective function shown in FIG. 31 is then minimized subject to the constraints of FIG. 32–34. This is achieved in a conventional manner using API calls to the collection of optimization subroutines sold under the trademark CPLEX, as described
15 in connection with FIG. 4. Because the objective function includes binary decision variables, the minimization is carried out using conventional integer programming techniques.

- After determining the optimal schedule of awards for a particular scenario, the optimization engine 76 optionally provides reasons for why certain bids were accepted
20 and other bids were rejected.

- To provide reasons for why it rejected a particular bid, the optimization engine 76 uses a conditional statement to set a flag to a value corresponding to a particular reason for rejecting a bid. FIG. 35 shows two such conditional statements for the case in which the bid is awarded to only one supplier. In both the conditional statements, p^* and p are
25 the offer prices for the winning bid and the losing bid respectively, and O and O^* are values of those portions of the objective function that are associated with the losing bid and the winning bid respectively. The flags are set to:

P if the optimization engine 76 rejected the losing bid because the losing supplier offered a higher unit price than the winning supplier;

F if the optimization engine 76 rejected the losing bid because the losing supplier's performance factors were collectively lower than those of the winning supplier; and

5 *C* If the optimization engine 76 rejected the losing bid because of some other limiting constraints.

FIGS. 36-37 show conditional statements used to identify why the optimization engine 76 rejected the losing bid in the case in which several bids received an award. This case is more complex because a losing bid may have lost to each of the winning bids for a different reason.

10 In FIG. 36, the flag is constrained to be either *P*, *F*, or *C*, as described above. In FIG. 36, *p* is the price offered by the losing bidder and *pⁱ* is the price offered by a winning bid *i*. Similarly, *O* is the value of the portion of the objective function associated with the losing bidder. *Oⁱ* is the value of the portion of the objective function associated with the winning bid *i*. *O** is the smallest value among all *Oⁱ*. In FIG. 36 the logical expression "*p* > ALL(*pⁱ*)" is true if *p*, the price offered by the losing bidder, is greater than any one of the prices offered by any one of the winning bidders, *pⁱ*. Similarly, *O* > ALL(*Oⁱ*) is true is true if *O* is greater than any *Oⁱ*.

FIG. 37 shows a conditional statement in which the flag is no longer constrained as it was in FIG. 36. In FIG. 37, the logical expression "*p* < SOME(*pⁱ*)" is true if the price offered by the losing bidder, *p*, is smaller than at least one of the prices offered by the winning bidder, *pⁱ*. The variables *R*, *Rⁱ*, and *R** all represent values of the objective function term associated with performance attributes. *R* is the performance attribute term of the losing bid. The *Rⁱ* are the performance attribute terms of each of the winning bids. *R** is the value of the performance attribute term for the bid having the best performance attributes.

It is to be understood that while the invention has been described in conjunction with the detailed description thereof, the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications are within the scope of the following claims.

CLAIMS

What we claim is:

1. A computer-implemented method for determining an optimal award schedule for at least partial satisfaction of a requisition, said method comprising:
 - 5 receiving from a buyer, over a computer network, public buyer-constraints representative of said requisition;
 - transmitting to a set of prospective suppliers, over said computer network, said public buyer-constraints;
 - receiving from each candidate supplier from a set of candidate suppliers, over
10 said computer network, a bid responsive to said public buyer-constraints, said set of candidate suppliers originating from said set of prospective suppliers; and
 - determining an optimal award schedule for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition, said optimal award schedule including a list of selected suppliers
15 selected from said set of candidate suppliers and information indicative of the manner in which each of said selected suppliers is to at least partially satisfy said requisition.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein receiving said public buyer-constraints from said buyer comprises receiving a list of items to be supplied.
- 20 3. The method of claim 2, wherein receiving said list of items comprises receiving a list in which at least one item in said list is a logical item that includes a list of items.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein receiving said public buyer-constraints comprises receiving a constraint from a group consisting of:
 - 25 a maximum price said buyer is willing to pay for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition; and
 - a non-price constraint required by said buyer for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said non-price constraint is selected from the group consisting of
- a desired time for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition;
 - a desired quality for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition; and
 - 5 a desired quantity for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein receiving said bid comprises receiving a bid including a proposed price for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein receiving said bid comprises receiving a bid including a proposed price having a volume discount dependent on an extent to
- 10 which said requisition is to be at least partially satisfied.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein receiving said bid comprises receiving a bid including a fixed charge independent of an extent to which said requisition is to be at least partially satisfied.
9. The method of claim 2, wherein receiving said bid comprises receiving a bundled
- 15 bid offering to at least partially satisfy, for a bundled price, a requisition for a selection of items from said list of items.
10. The method of claim 1, further comprising facilitating an exchange of messages between a buyer and a candidate supplier.
11. The method of claim 10, further comprising facilitating the multi-casting of a
- 20 message sent by said buyer to all candidate suppliers.
12. The method of claim 1, wherein determining an optimal award schedule comprises considering a performance attribute for a candidate supplier.
13. The method of claim 12, wherein considering a performance attribute comprises selecting an attribute from the group consisting of
- 25 the supplier's reputation for prompt delivery,
- the supplier's reputation for high quality,

geographical location of the supplier,

the supplier's reputation for post-delivery support and maintenance, and

a user-defined attribute.

- 5 14. The method of claim 12, wherein considering a performance attribute comprises considering a weight supplier by said buyer, said weight being indicative of an extent to which said performance attribute is to be considered in determining said optimal award schedule.
- 10 15. The method of claim 14, wherein considering a performance attribute comprises determining a price penalty on the basis of said weight and incorporating said price penalty in a bid received from said candidate supplier.
16. The method of claim 1, wherein determining an optimal award schedule comprises applying a private buyer-constraint.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein applying a private buyer-constraint comprises applying a business rule.
- 15 18. The method of claim 17, wherein applying a business rule comprises selecting a business rule from the group consisting of:
- 20 a business rule placing a limit on the number of selected suppliers,
- a business rule specifying properties of said selected suppliers,
- a business rule placing a limit on the number of items provided by a selected suppliers,
- a business rule placing a limit on the number of items provided by a cluster of selected suppliers, and
- a business rule placing a limit on an extent to which a selected supplier at least partially satisfies said requisition.
- 25 19. The method of claim 18, wherein placing a limit comprises selecting a limit from the group consisting of an upper bound and a lower bound.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein the extent to which a selected supplier satisfies said requisition is measured by a monetary value of said extent.
21. The method of claim 16, wherein applying a private buyer-constraint comprises rejecting any bundled bid.
- 5 22. The method of claim 16, wherein applying a private buyer-constraint comprises manually selecting a supplier for inclusion in said list of selected suppliers.
23. The method of claim 22, wherein applying a private buyer-constraint further comprises manually specifying an extent to which said manually selected supplier is to at least partially satisfy said requisition.
- 10 24. The method of claim 1, further comprising generating a code indicative of at least one reason for rejecting a losing bid.
25. The method of claim 24, wherein generating said code comprises incorporating into said code information indicative of whether said losing bid was rejected on the basis of a reason selected from a group consisting of an excessive price and an
15 inadequate performance attribute.
26. The method of claim 1, further comprising selecting said requisition from the group consisting of
- a purchase of an item,
- a purchase of a group of items,
- 20 a performance of a service, and
- a performance of a group of services.
27. Computer-readable media having encoded thereon software for determining an optimal award schedule for at least partial satisfaction of a requisition, said software comprising instructions for:
- 25 receiving from a buyer, over a computer network, public buyer-constraints representative of said requisition;

transmitting to a set of prospective suppliers, over said computer network, said public buyer-constraints;

receiving from each candidate supplier from a set of candidate suppliers, over said computer network, a bid responsive to said public buyer-constraints, said set of candidate suppliers originating from said set of prospective suppliers; and

determining an optimal award schedule for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition, said optimal award schedule including a list of selected suppliers selected from said set of candidate suppliers and information indicative of the manner in which each of said selected suppliers is to at least partially satisfy said requisition.

28. The computer-readable media of claim 27, wherein said instructions for receiving said public buyer-constraints from said buyer comprise instructions for receiving a list of items to be supplied.

29. The computer-readable media of claim 28, wherein said instructions for receiving said list of items comprise instructions for receiving a list in which at least one item in said list is a logical item that includes a list of items.

30. The computer-readable media of claim 27, wherein said instructions for receiving said public buyer-constraints comprise instructions for receiving a constraint from a group consisting of:

a maximum price said buyer is willing to pay for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition; and

a non-price constraint required by said buyer for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition.

31. The computer-readable media of claim 30, wherein said non-price constraint is selected from the group consisting of

a desired time for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition;

a desired quality for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition; and

a desired quantity for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition.

32. The computer-readable media of claim 27, wherein said instructions for receiving said bid comprise instructions for receiving a bid including a proposed price for at least partial satisfaction of said requisition.
- 5 33. The computer-readable media of claim 27, wherein said instructions for receiving said bid comprise instructions for receiving a bid including a proposed price having a volume discount dependent on an extent to which said requisition is to be at least partially satisfied.
- 10 34. The computer-readable media of claim 27, wherein said instructions for receiving said bid comprise instructions for receiving a bid including a fixed charge independent of an extent to which said requisition is to be at least partially satisfied.
- 15 35. The computer-readable media of claim 28, wherein said instructions for receiving said bid comprise instructions for receiving a bundled bid offering to at least partially satisfy, for a bundled price, a requisition for a selection of items from said list of items.
36. The computer-readable media of claim 27, wherein said software further comprises instructions for facilitating an exchange of messages between a buyer and a candidate supplier.
- 20 37. The computer-readable media of claim 36, wherein said software further comprises instructions for facilitating the multi-casting of a message sent by said buyer to all candidate suppliers.
- 25 38. The computer-readable media of claim 27, wherein said instructions for determining an optimal award schedule comprise instructions for considering a performance attribute for a candidate supplier.
39. The computer-readable media of claim 38, wherein said instructions for considering a performance attribute comprise instructions for selecting an attribute from the group consisting of

the supplier's reputation for prompt delivery,

the supplier's reputation for high quality,
geographical location of the supplier,
the supplier's reputation for post-delivery support and maintenance, and
a user-defined attribute.

- 5 **40.** The computer-readable media of claim 38, wherein said instructions for considering a performance attribute comprise instructions for considering a weight supplier by said buyer, said weight being indicative of an extent to which said performance attribute is to be considered in determining said optimal award schedule.
- 10 **41.** The computer-readable media of claim 40, wherein said instructions for considering a performance attribute comprise instructions for determining a price penalty on the basis of said weight and incorporating said price penalty in a bid received from said candidate supplier.
- 15 **42.** The computer-readable media of claim 27, wherein said instructions for determining an optimal award schedule comprise instructions for applying a private buyer-constraint.
- 43.** The computer-readable media of claim 42, wherein said instructions for applying a private buyer-constraint comprise instructions for applying a business rule.
- 20 **44.** The computer-readable media of claim 43, wherein said instructions for applying a business rule comprise instructions for selecting a business rule from the group consisting of:
- a business rule placing a limit on the number of selected suppliers,
- a business rule specifying properties of said selected suppliers,
- 25 a business rule placing a limit on the number of items provided by a selected suppliers,
- a business rule placing a limit on the number of items provided by a cluster of selected suppliers, and

a business rule placing a limit on an extent to which a selected supplier at least partially satisfies said requisition.

- 5 45. The computer-readable media of claim 44, wherein said instructions for placing a limit comprise instructions for selecting a limit from the group consisting of an upper bound and a lower bound.
46. The computer-readable media of claim 44, further comprising instructions for measuring the extent to which a selected supplier satisfies said requisition by measured by a monetary value of said extent.
- 10 47. The computer-readable media of claim 42, wherein said instructions for applying a private buyer-constraint comprise instructions for rejecting any bundled bid.
48. The computer-readable media of claim 42, wherein said instructions for applying a private buyer-constraint comprise instructions for enabling manual selection of a supplier for inclusion in said list of selected suppliers.
- 15 49. The computer-readable media of claim 48, wherein said instructions for applying a private buyer-constraint further comprise instructions for enabling manual specification of an extent to which said manually selected supplier is to at least partially satisfy said requisition.
- 20 50. The computer-readable media of claim 27, wherein said software further comprises instructions for generating a code indicative of at least one reason for rejecting a losing bid.
- 25 51. The computer-readable media of claim 50, wherein said instructions for generating said code comprise instructions for incorporating into said code information indicative of whether said losing bid was rejected on the basis of a reason selected from a group consisting of an excessive price and an inadequate performance attribute.
52. The computer-readable media of claim 27, wherein said software further comprises instructions for selecting said requisition from the group consisting of a purchase of an item,

a purchase of a group of items,
a performance of a service, and
a performance of a group of services.

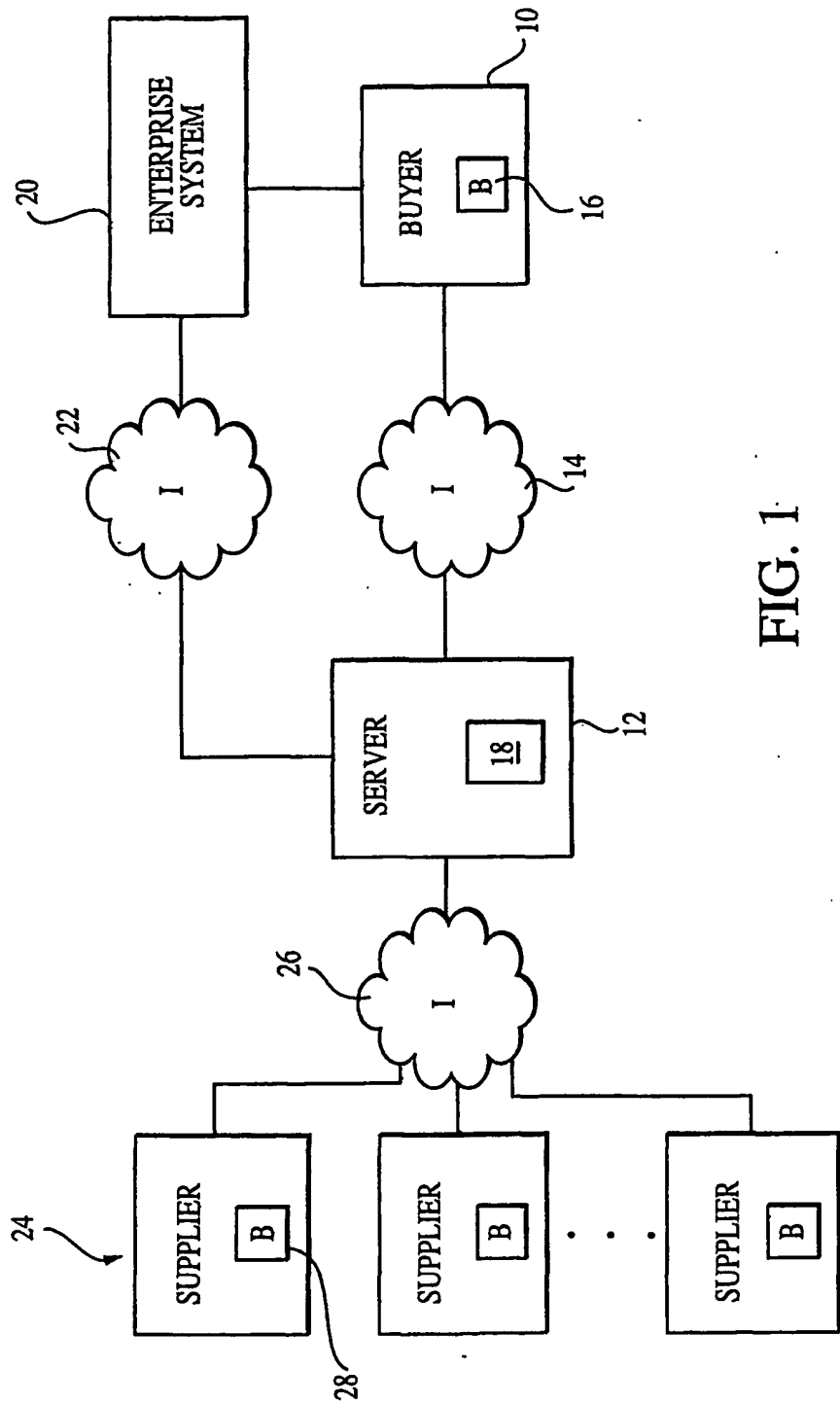


FIG. 1

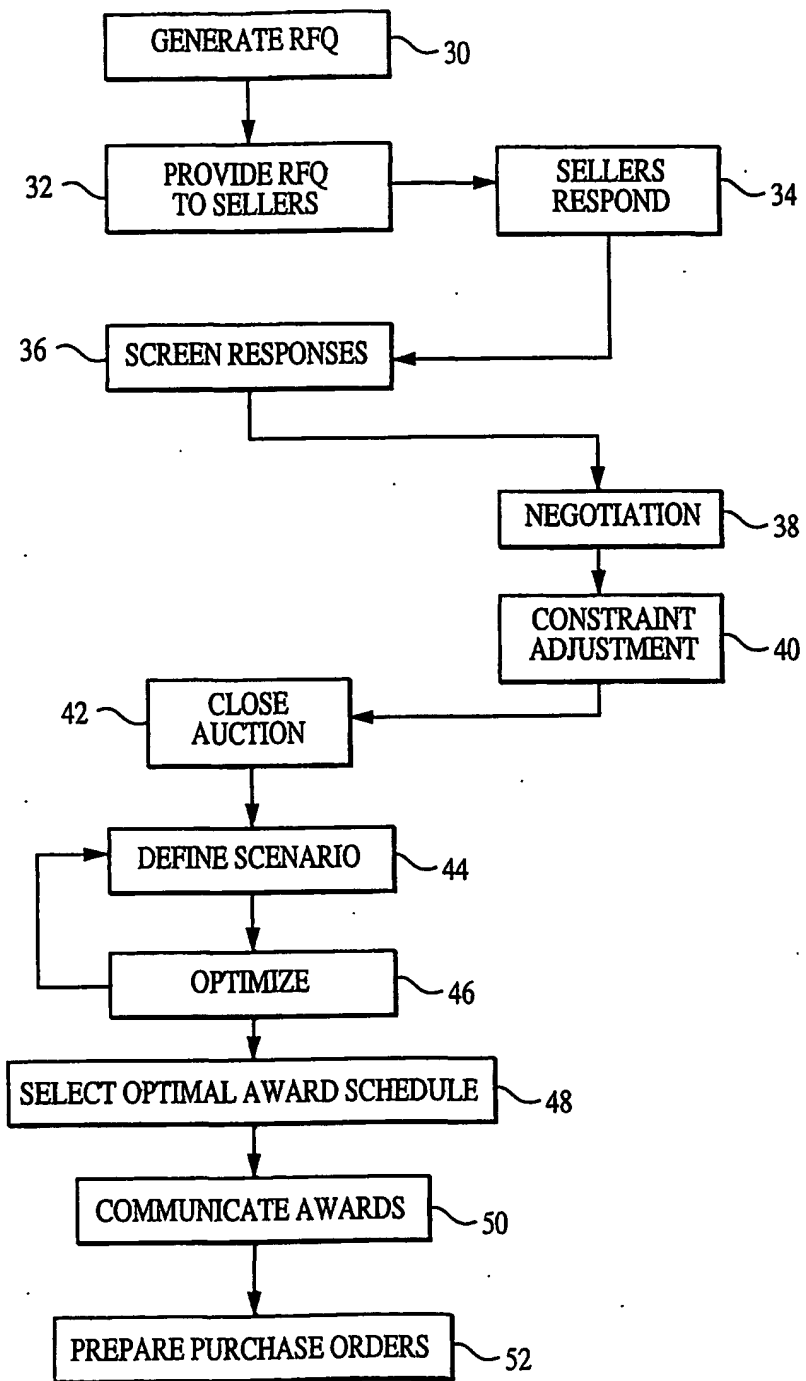
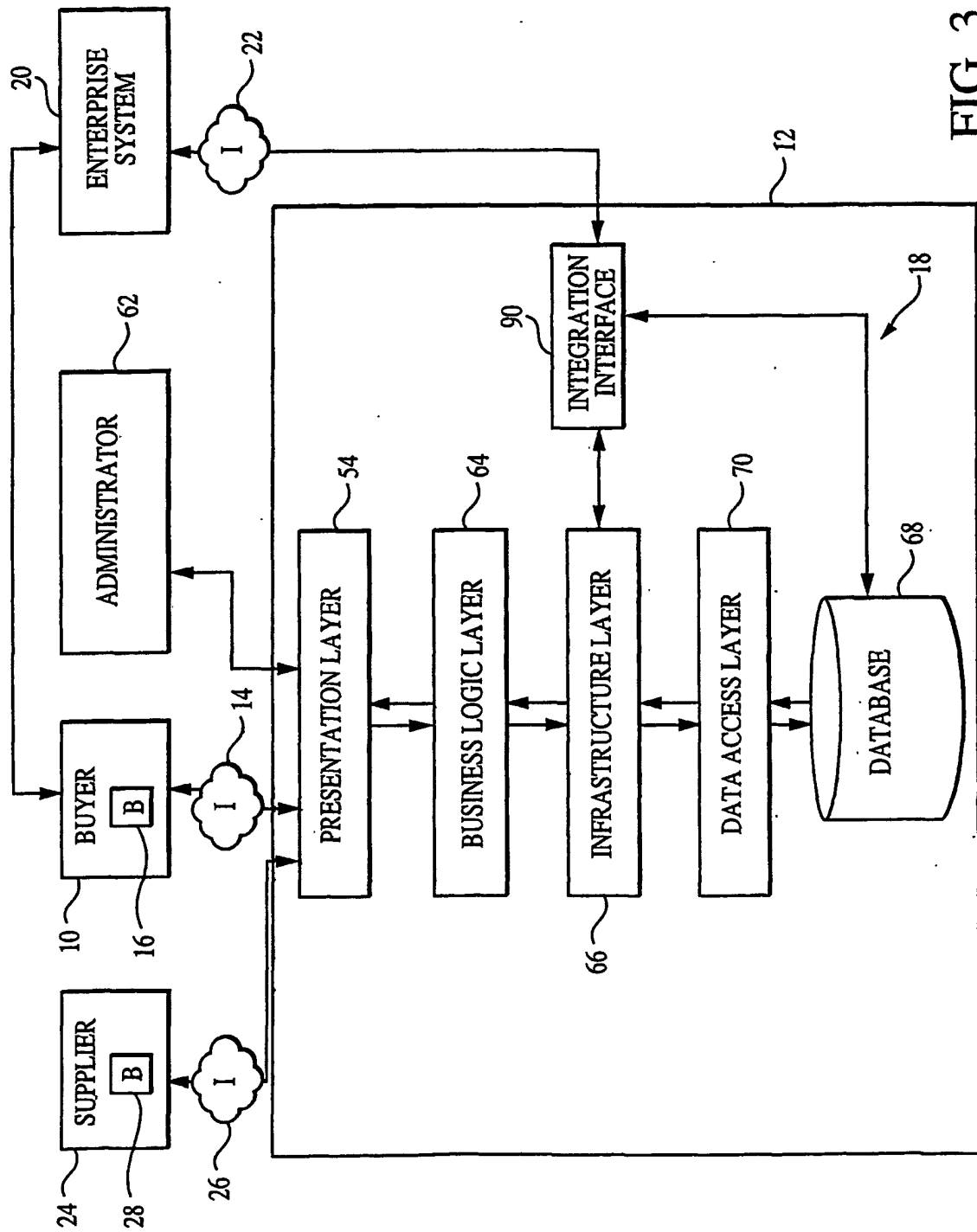
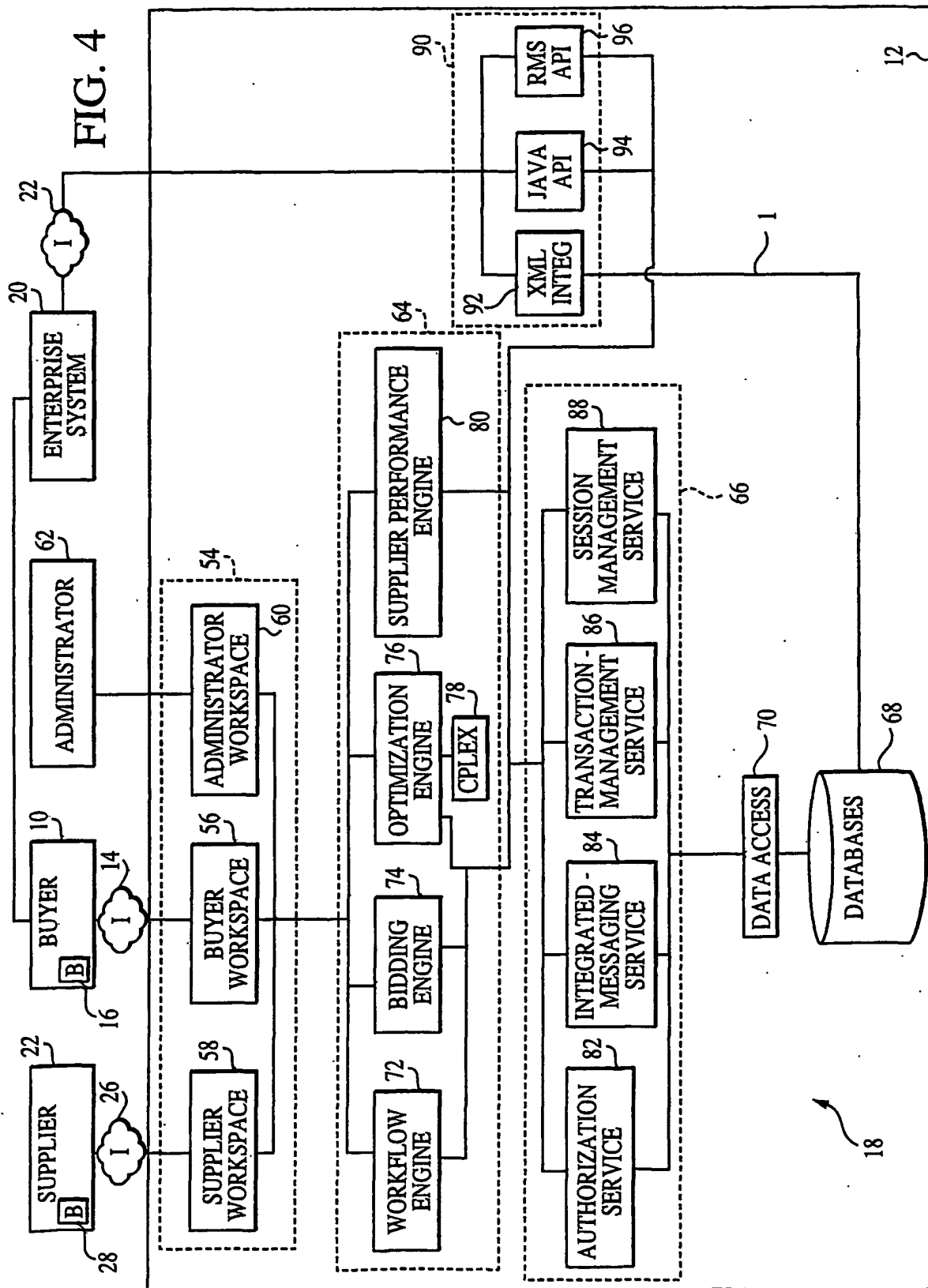


FIG. 2





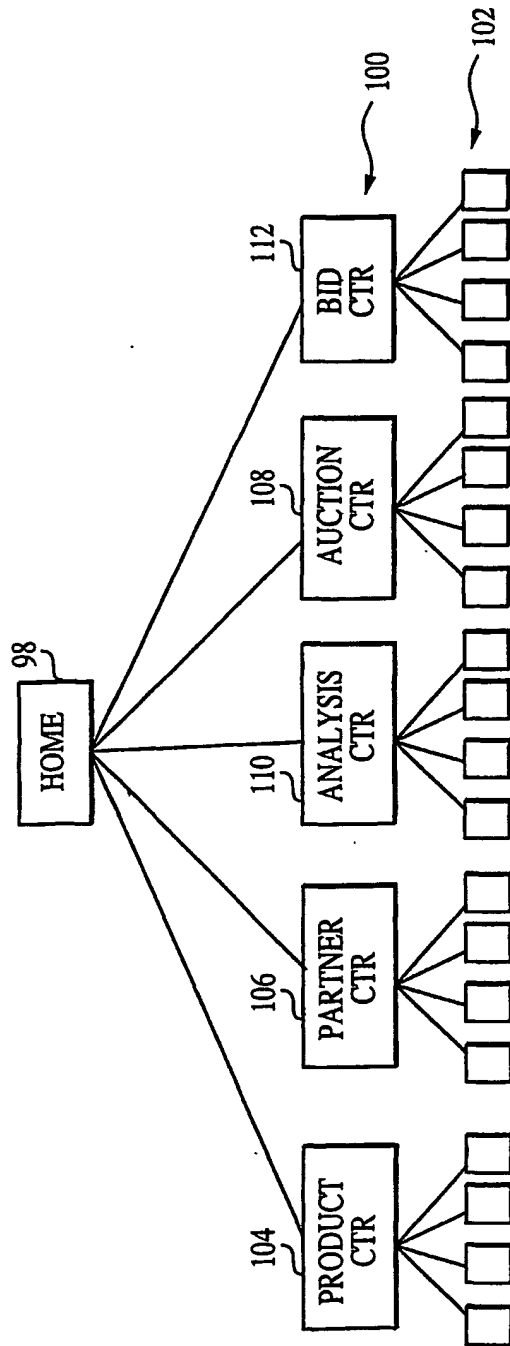



FIG. 5

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Registration Form

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Please fill in the following for (* indicating required fields):

Organization Information:

Organization Type (*):	Seller ▼
Organization Name (*):	ABC Co.
Code (*):	ABCCO
Description (*):	ABC Electronics
URL (*):	http://www.doll.com

Default Organization User:

Login Name (*):	ABCSeller
Name (*):	AI Tradings
Email Address (*):	ai@bigbuy.com
Fax Number	
Phone Number (*):	123-123-1234
Select Password (*):	****
Re-enter password (*):	****

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FIG. 6

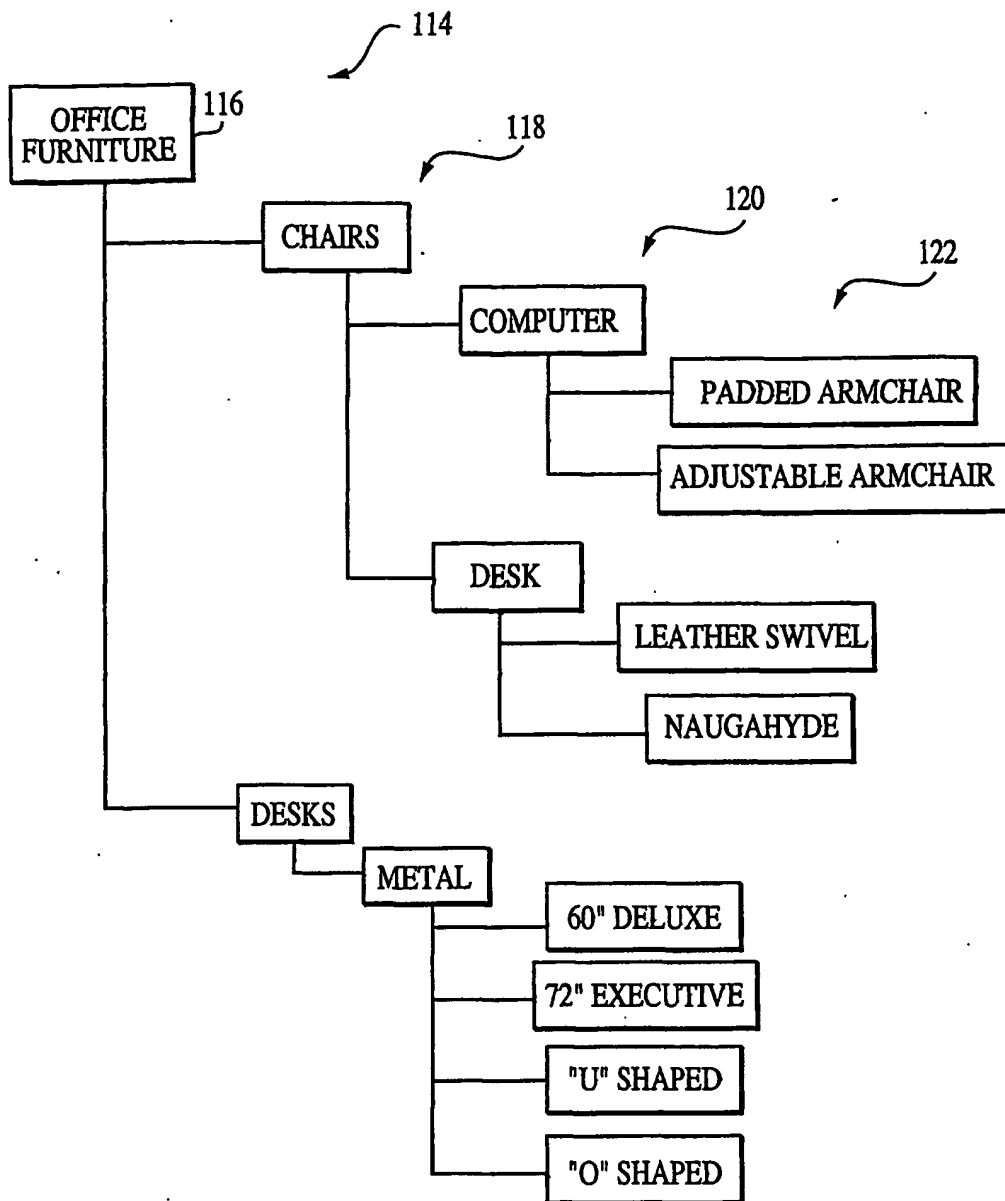


FIG. 7


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Home > Auction Center > Auction: Electrical > Auction Configuration: Step 4: Bid Attributes

Step 1: Setup Auction	Step 2: Format Parameters	Step 3: Item Attributes	Step 4: Bid Attributes	Step 5: Bidders	Auction Summary	Notes
<p>Auction: Electrical</p> <p>Please configure the information fields you would like Partners to provide as part of their bids. To add a new attribute, define the name in the text box and click Add Attribute. To delete an attribute from the list, check-select the item and click Delete Attribute.</p> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Warranty Days </div> <div> <p>Bid Parameters</p> <p>New Attribute Name: <input type="text"/></p> <p>Add Attribute Delete Attributes</p> </div>						

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FIG. 8

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Home > Partner Center > Category Rating > Category Rating Edit

Partner: ABC Traders
Category: Electronics

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Edit Partner Category Rating

The following are the Participant performance factor ratings for category Electronics
To modify, make changes in the form and click **Save**.
Valid values are from 1 to 100 (Worst to Best).

Name	Code	Description	Default Value	Partner Rating
Quality	Q1	Quality Rating	50	96

Save Cancel

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FIG. 9

FIG. 10

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Home > Auction Center

The following is the list of Created Auctions you have offered or currently offering. Click on the Auction id or description to bring up the Auction status report. Click on the action links for other Auction features.

Name	Type	Open	Close	Actions
Supplies	Dutch	Open Auction	Open Auction	Import/Export
Electrical	Sealed	Open Auction	Open Auction	
test1	Sealed	Open Auction	Open Auction	
AXSAuction_1	Dutch	Open Auction	Open Auction	

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[Create New Auction](#)
[Cancel Selected Auctions](#)



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FIG. 11

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Home > [Auction Center](#) > [Supplies](#)

Auction Dates

Open Auction for bidding

Populate the dates below to specify the opening and closing time of the auction. When done, click **Open Later** to update the database. Click **Cancel** to cancel any changes. The **Now** buttons will put today's date into the corresponding date selection lists.

Click **Open Right Now** to open the auction immediately.

The following rules apply:

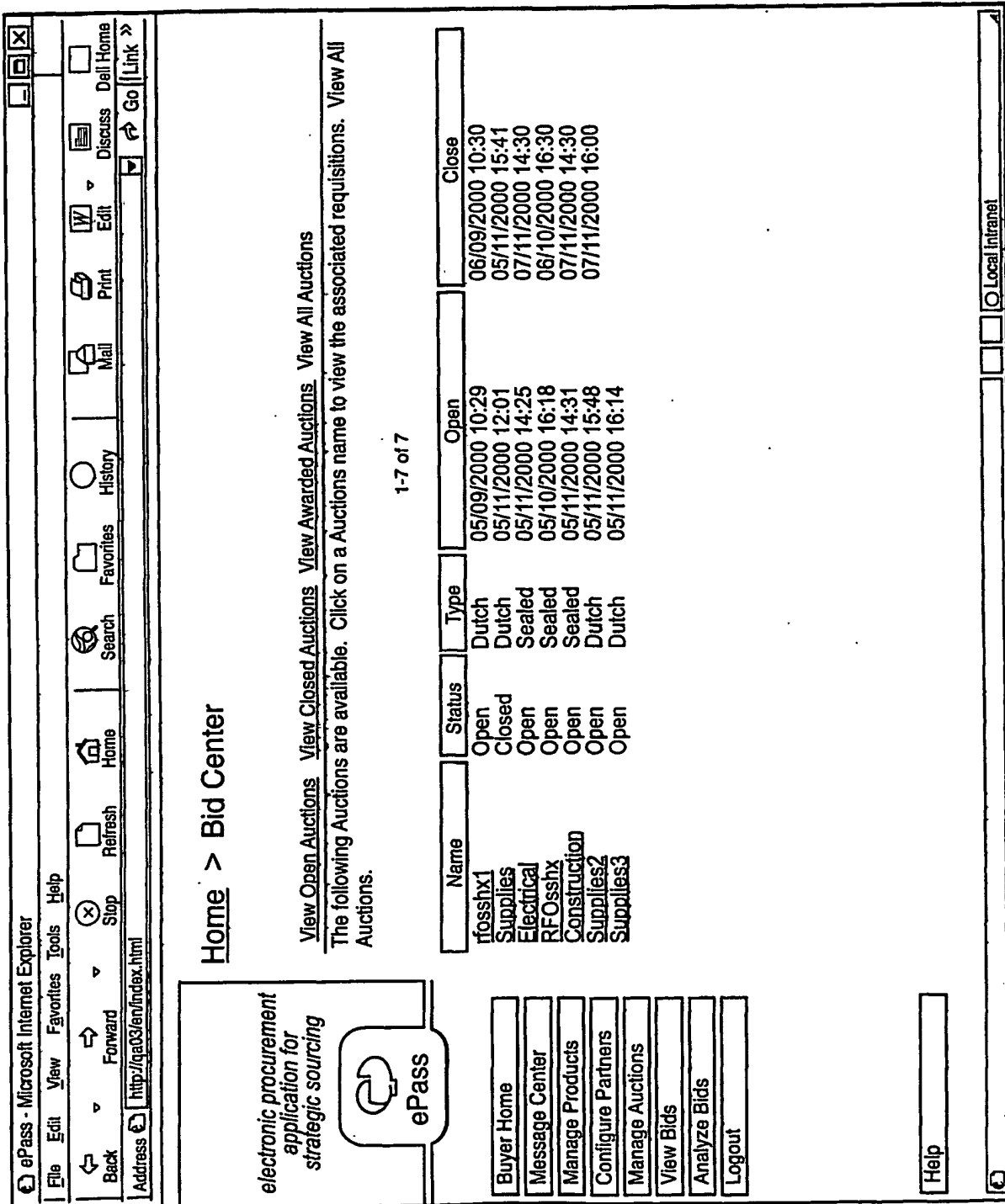
1. An auction can NOT be started if:
 - a. You do not have management privileges.
 - b. There are no requisitions or items defined for the auction.
 - c. If the auction is a sealed type and there are no Participants approved for the auction.
2. Opening date can not be modified if the auction has already started.
3. Closing date does not have to be specified.
4. The closing date cannot be before the opening date.

	Month	Day	Year	Hour	Minute	
Open Date	May	11	2000	12	00	Clear
Close Date	Jun	11	2000	12	00	Clear

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FIG. 12



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Home > [Bid Center](#) > [Auction Supplies2](#) > Requisition Items: Req 1

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Auction Info

Auction Name	Supplies2
Auction Status	Open
Auction Type	Dutch
Show All Bidders	No
Start Date	05/11/2000 15:48
End Date	07/11/2000 16:00

View Requisition Items

The following line items are in the requisition.

1-3 of 3

Level	Item	Type	Category	Description	Desired Qty	Price	Action
	Pencils	Single Item	sshcat1	#2 Pencils	1,000		Bid Messages
	Lined Paper	Single Item	sshcat1	8/11 Lined Paper White 100	100		Bid Messages
	Fax Paper	Single Item	sshcat1	Fax Paper 8/11	1,000		Bid Messages

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Product Category: sshcat1

Name: Pencils

Code: PEN101

Description: # 2 Pencils

Minimum Desired Quantity: 1,000

Maximum Desired Quantity:

Price Quote Unit:

Lot Size:

Required Delivery Date:

Reserved Price

Historical Price

Minimum Bid Quantity: 0

Maximum Bid Quantity:

View Bids

The following are the current bids for this item.

0 of 0

Bidder	Bid Type	Max Bid Quantity	Price per Unit
--------	----------	------------------	----------------

Enter Bid for the item

Enter the price per Unit and any other fields before clicking the Submit button:

Partner Product Code	PENz10
Comment	In Stock
Maximum	1000
Price Per Unit	05

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FIG. 14

FIG.
15A

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Auction Info

Auction Name	Supplies2
Auction Status	Open
Auction Type	Dutch
Show All Bidders	No
Start Date	05/11/2000 15:48
End Date	07/11/2000 16:00

Item Details

Product Category	sshcat1
Name	Pencils
Code	PEN101
Description	# 2 Pencils
Minimum Desired Quantity	1,000
Maximum Desired Quantity	
Price Quote Unit	
Lot Size	
Required Delivery Date	

Lowest Bid

Bidder	7
Max Bid Quantity	1,000
Price Per Unit	\$0.05
Highest Bid Allowed	\$0.04


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 View Bids
 The following are the current bids for this item.

Done

FIG.
15B

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Item Details

Product Category	sshcat1	Reserved Price	
Name	Pencils	Historical Price	
Code	PEN101	Minimum Bid Quantity	0
Description	# 2 Pencils	Maximum Bid Quantity	
Minimum Desired Quantity	1,000		
Maximum Desired Quantity			
Price Quote Unit			
Lot Size			
Required Delivery Date			

Lowest Bid

Bidder	7
Max Bid Quantity	1,000
Price Per Unit	\$0.05
Highest Bid Allowed	\$0.04

View Bids
 The following are the current bids for this item.
 1-3 of 3

Bidder	Organization	Bid Type	Bundle Code*	Max Bid Quantity	Price Per Unit
Harry Sales	ABC Co	Single Item Bid		1,000	\$0.05
Ed Cation	BestDeal	Single Item Bid		1,000	\$0.05
Boe Cheaper	Surfin' Seller	Single Item Bid		1,000	\$0.06

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Start Date: 05/11/2000 15:48
 End Date: 07/11/2000 16:00

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Done

Home > [Bid Center](#) > [Auction: Electrical](#) > [Requisition:real](#) > Item: 30 AMP Breakers

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Auction Info

Auction Name	Electrical
Auction Status	Open
Auction Type	Sealed
Show All Bidders	No
Start Date	05/11/2000 14:25
End Date	07/11/2000 14:30

Item Details

Product Category	sshcat1	Reserved Price
Name	30 AMP Breakers	Historical Price
Code	BK30A101	Minimum Bid Quantity
Description	30 AMP Circuit Breaker	Maximum Bid Quantity
Minimum Desired Quantity	40	Tolerances
Maximum Desired Quantity		
Price Quote Unit		
Lot Size		
Required Delivery Date		

View Bids

The following are the current bids for this item.
1-5 of 5

Bidder	Organization	Bid Type	Bundle Code*	Min Bid Quantity	Max Bid Quantity	Price Per Unit	One Time Charge
Harry Sales	ABC Co	Single Item Bid		40	100	\$5.00	\$0.00

Ed Cation Bid Deal Single Item \$4.00 Local Intranet

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FIG. 16B

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Show All Bidders NO
 Start Date 05/11/2000 14:25
 End Date 07/11/2000 14:30

Item Details

Product Category	sshcat1	Reserved Price
Name	30 AMP Breakers	Historical Price
Code	BK30A101	Minimum Bid Quantity
Description	30 AMP Circuit Breaker	Maximum Bid Quantity
Minimum Desired Quantity	40	Tolerances
Maximum Desired Quantity		
Price Quote Unit		
Lot Size		
Required Delivery Date		

View Bids
 The following are the current bids for this item.
 1-5 of 5

Bidder	Organization	Bid Type	Bundle Code*	Min Bid Quantity	Max Bid Quantity	Price Per Unit	One Time Charge
Harry Sales	ABC Co	Single Item Bid		40	100	\$5.00	\$0.00
Ed Catton	BestDeal	Single Item Bid		20	20	\$4.00	\$1.00
Boa	Surfin' Seller	Single Item Bid		1	10	\$5.50	\$0.00
Cheaper	Surfin' Seller	Single Item Bid		11	30	\$5.00	\$0.00
Boa	Surfin' Seller	Single Item Bid		31	50	\$3.50	\$0.00
Cheaper							

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FIG. 17

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Required Delivery Date

View Bids

The following are the current bids for this item.
0 of 0

Bidder	Bid Type	Min Bid Quantity	Max Bid Quantity	Price Per Unit	One Time Charge
--------	----------	------------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------

Enter Bid for the Item

Enter the Price per Unit and any other fields before clicking the Submit button:

Partner Product Code	ABKR01				
Comment					
Warranty Days	60				
Volume Bid Set 1	1	Minimum	Maximum	Price Per Unit	One Time Charge
Volume Bid Set 2	11		10	5.50	
Volume Bid Set 3	31		30	5.00	
			50	3.50	

Save Cancel

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ITEM	QTY DESIRED	BID 1 ABC CO.		BID 2 BESTDEAL		BID 3 SURFIN
2x4x8	400	400	1.25	400	1.25	400
2x12x10	1000	1000	5.00	1000	4.50	1000
PW 4x8x1/2	100	100	25.00	100	25.00	100
<u>BUNDLED @ \$7350</u>						

FIG. 18

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Home > Bid Center > Auction: Construction > Requisition Items: REQ1

Auction Info

Auction Name	Construction
Auction Status	Open
Auction Type	Sealed
Show All Bidders	No
Start Date	05/11/2000 14:31
End Date	07/11/2000 14:30

View Requisition Items

The following line items are in the requisition.

Level	Selection	Item	Type	Category	Description	Desired Qty	Price	Action
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2x4x8	Single Item	sshcat1	Lumber 2 x 4 x 8 ft	400		Bid Messages
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2x12x10	Single Item	sshcat1	Lumber 2 x 12 x 10 ft	1,000		Bid Messages
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PW 4x8x1/2	Single Item	sshcat1	Plywood 4 x 8 x 1/2 in	100		Bid Messages

Select All | Unselect All | Switch All

Create Bundled Bid

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Home > Bid Center > RFQ: Construction > Requisition:REQ1 > Create Bundled Bid

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Auction Info

Auction Name	Construction
Auction Status	Open
Auction Type	Sealed
Show All Bidders	No
Start Date	05/11/2000 14:31
End Date	07/11/2000 14:30

Create Bundled Bid

Enter the product Quantity per Bundle, Price per Bundle, and any other fields before clicking the Submit button:

Seller Bundle Code	Bundle Description:
Comment	Bundle of Materials
	Bundled bid for Req 1 of Construction RFQ

Bundle Composition:

Buyer		Seller	
Line Item	Name	Desired Quantity	Quantity per Bundle
020408	2 x 4 x 8	400	400
021210	2 x 12 x 20	1,000	1000
0406005	PW 4 x 8 x 1/2	100	100

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FIG. 20A

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Ruction type: Sealed
Show All Bidders: No
Start Date: 05/11/2000 14:31
End Date: 07/11/2000 14:30

Create Bundled Bid

Enter the product Quantity per Bundle, Price per Bundle, and any other fields before clicking the Submit button:

Bundle Description:
Bundle of Materials
Bundled bid for Req 1 of Construction RFQ

Seller Bundle Code
Comment

Bundle Composition:

Buyer		Seller	
Line Item	Name	Desired Quantity	Quantity per Bundle
020408	2 x 4 x 8	400	400
021210	2 x 12 x 10	1,000	1000
0406005	PW 4 x 8 x 1/2	100	902019

Bundle Pricing:

Number of Bundles		Cost	
Minimum	Maximum	Price per Bundle	One-Time Charge
1	10	7350	

Save Cancel

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FIG. 20B

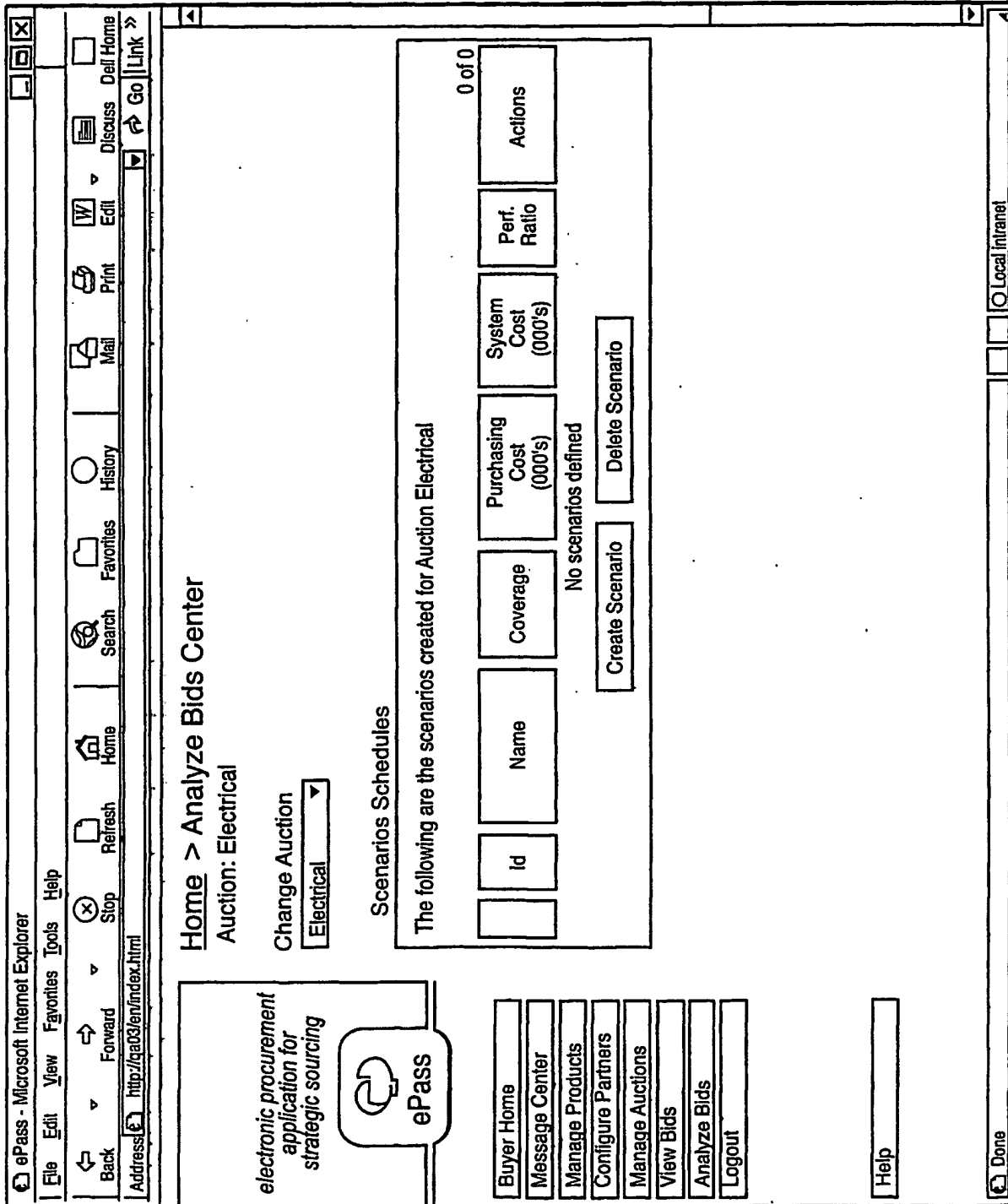


FIG. 21

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Manage Products

Configure Partners

Manage Auctions

View Bids

Analyze Bids

Logout

Help

Home > Analyze Bids Center > New Scenario

Auction: Electrical
Scenario:

New Scenario

Please fill in the following information for the scenario.

Name	
Description	
Recommend Secondary Vendors	Lowest Total Cost
Number of Secondary Vendors	2
Rules	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manual Awards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business Rules <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bundles
Performance Factor Weightings	
Price	150.00%
Add Factor	Select a Factor ▼

Done

Local intranet

FIG. 22

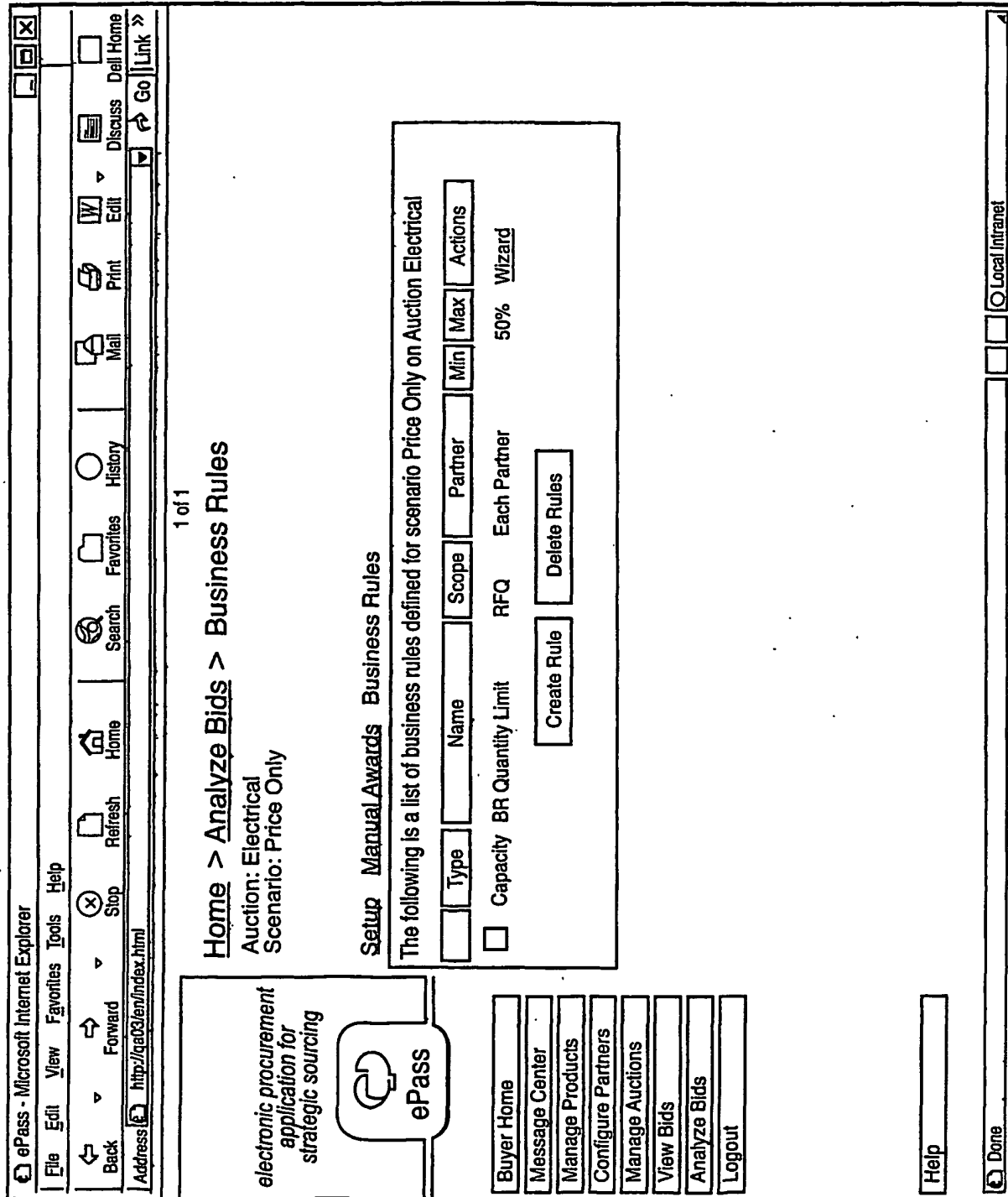


FIG. 23

Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
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Address http://qa03/en/index.html Go Link >>

Business Rule Wizard (Step 1 of 4)

electronic procurement application for strategic sourcing

ePass

- Buyer Home
- Message Center
- Manage Products
- Configure Partners
- Manage Auctions
- View Bids
- Analyze Bids
- Logout

Please name the rule

BR Quantity Limit

Please give a short description

BRQTY

Please give a long description

Limit Vendors to no more than 50% of Bid

Do you want to ignore the rule for now?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Please specify the type of rule

☒ Capacity
☐ Vendor Count
☐ Cost
☐ Performance Cost

☐ Award business to a preferred Partner of place a limit on the amount of business a Partner is awarded.
☐ Limit the number of Partners that receive awards
☐ Limit the purchasing cost (excluding performance based costs)
☐ Limit the total purchasing cost (including performance based costs)

Next >>

Cancel

Help

Done

Local Intranet

FIG. 24

Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Address http://qa03/en/index.html Go Link >>

Business Rule Wizard (Step 2 of 4)

electronic procurement application for strategic sourcing

ePass

Name	BR Quantity Limit
Short Description	BRQTY
Long Description	Limit Vendors to no more than 50% of Bid
Ignore For Now?	No
Type	Capacity

Please specify the scope of the rule

☒ Auction
☐ Requisition
☐ Category
☐ Item

Apply across the entire Auction
 Apply only to the specified requisition.
 Apply only to the specified category
 Apply only to the specified item

(Each Requisition)
 (Each Category)
 (Each Item)

<< Back Next >> Cancel

Buyer Home

Message Center

Manage Products

Configure Partners

Manage Auctions

View Bids

Analyze Bids

Logout

Help

Done

Local Intranet

FIG. 25

Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

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Address http://qa03.lan/index.html

Go Link

Business Rule Wizard (Step 3 of 4)

Name	BR Quantity Limit
Short Description	BRQTY
Long Description	Limit Vendors to no more than 50% of Bid
Ignore For Now?	No
Type	Capacity
Scope	RFQ

electronic procurement application for strategic sourcing

ePass

Buyer Home
Message Center
Manage Products
Configure Partners
Manage Auctions
View Bids
Analyze Bids
Logout

Please specify the Partner affected by the rule

(Each Partner) Apply the rule to the selected Partner.

<< Back Next >> Cancel

Help

Done Local Intranet

FIG. 26

Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites History Mail Print Edit Discuss Dell Home
Address http://qa03/en/index.html Go Link >>

Business Rule Wizard (Step 4 of 4)

Name	
Short Description	BR Quantity Limit
Long Description	BRQTY
Ignore For Now?	Limit Vendors to no more than 50% of Bid
Type	No
Scope	Capacity
Partner	RFQ
	Each Partner

Please specify the minimum and/or maximum value that should be awarded

Select the units the minimum/maximum value are specified in	
<input type="radio"/> Units <input type="radio"/> Dollars <input checked="" type="radio"/> Percentage	Specify this value if you require the Partner to be awarded a certain amount. You can leave this field blank if there is no required minimum. For percentage, specify 0.5 for 50%
Minimum Amount to Award	<input type="text" value="0.5"/>
Maximum Amount to Award	<input type="text" value="0.5"/>

electronic procurement application for strategic sourcing

ePass

Buyer Home
Message Center
Manage Products
Configure Partners
Manage Auctions
View Bids
Analyze Bids
Logout

Help

<< Back Finish Cancel
Done Local Intranet

FIG. 27

Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

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Address http://qa03/en/index.html

Go Link >

electronic procurement application for strategic sourcing

ePass

Buyer Home

Message Center

Manage Products

Configure Partners

Manage Auctions

View Bids

Analyze Bids

Logout

Home > Analyze Bids Center > Setup > Edit Scenario

Auction: Electrical

Scenario: Scene Quality

Edit Scenario

Please fill in the following information for the scenario.

Name	Scene Quality
Description	Price/Quality Analysis
Recommend Secondary Vendors	Lowest Total Cost
Number of Secondary Vendors	2
Rules	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manual Awards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business Rules <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bundles
Performance Factor Weightings	
Price	100.00%
Quality	50.00%

Save Cancel

Help

Done

Local Intranet

FIG. 28

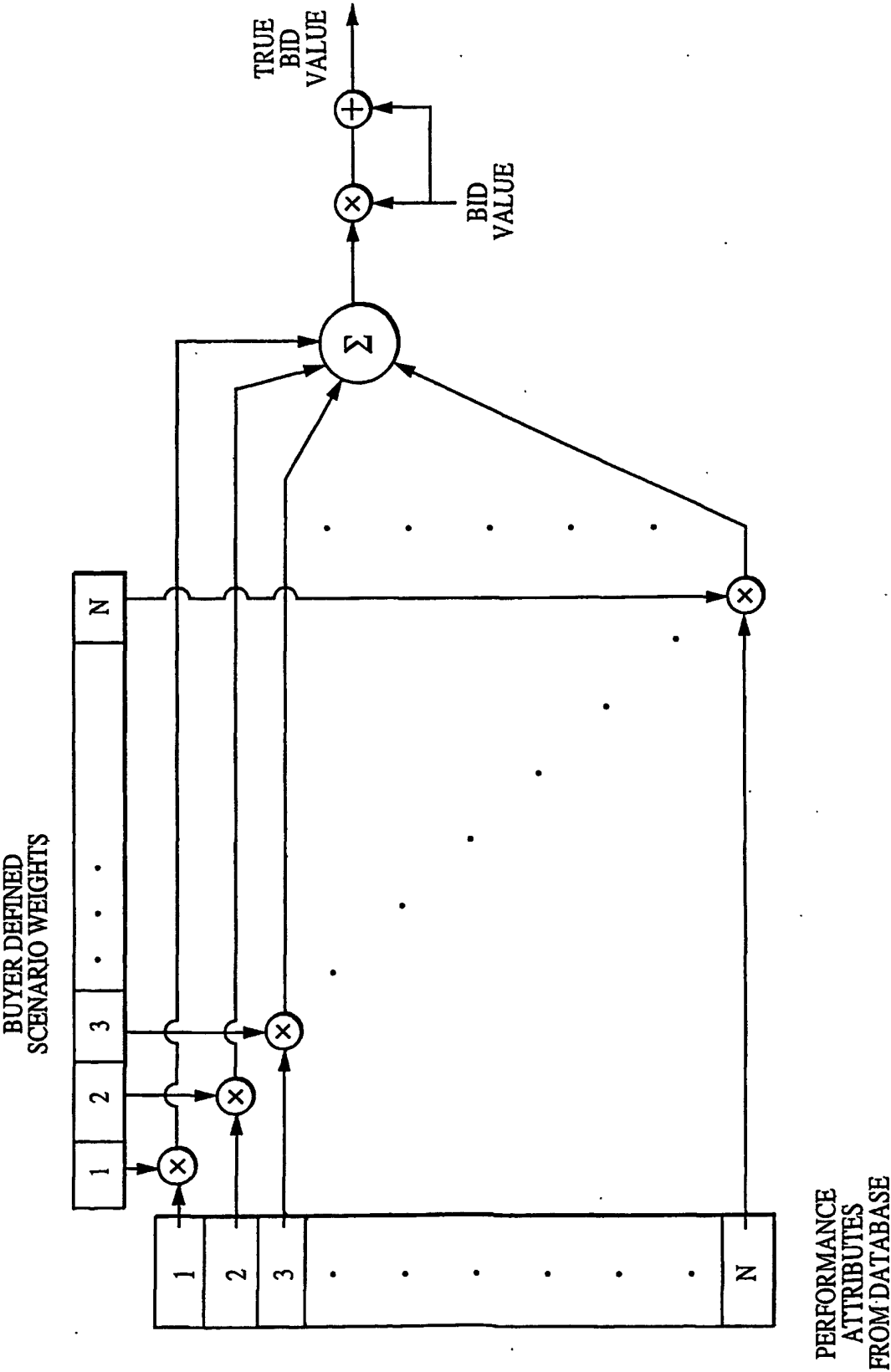


FIG. 29

$$\sum_{s \in S} \left\{ \sum_{b(s) \in B(s)} \left[f_t^{b(s)} X^{b(s)} + C_t^{b(s)} x_t^{b(s)} \right] + \sum_{d(s) \in D(s)} f^{d(s)} \sum_{i \in d(s)} Z^{d(s)} + C_i^{d(s)} Z_i^{d(s)} \right\} +$$

$$\sum_{k \in K} \sum_{i \in I} w_{k,i} \left\{ \sum_{s \in S} \left(\frac{100 - r k_i^s}{100} \right) \left[\sum_{b(s) \in B(s)} C_t^{b(s)} x_t^{b(s)} + \sum_{d(s) \in D(s)} C_i^{d(s)} Z_i^{d(s)} \right] \right\}$$

FIG. 30

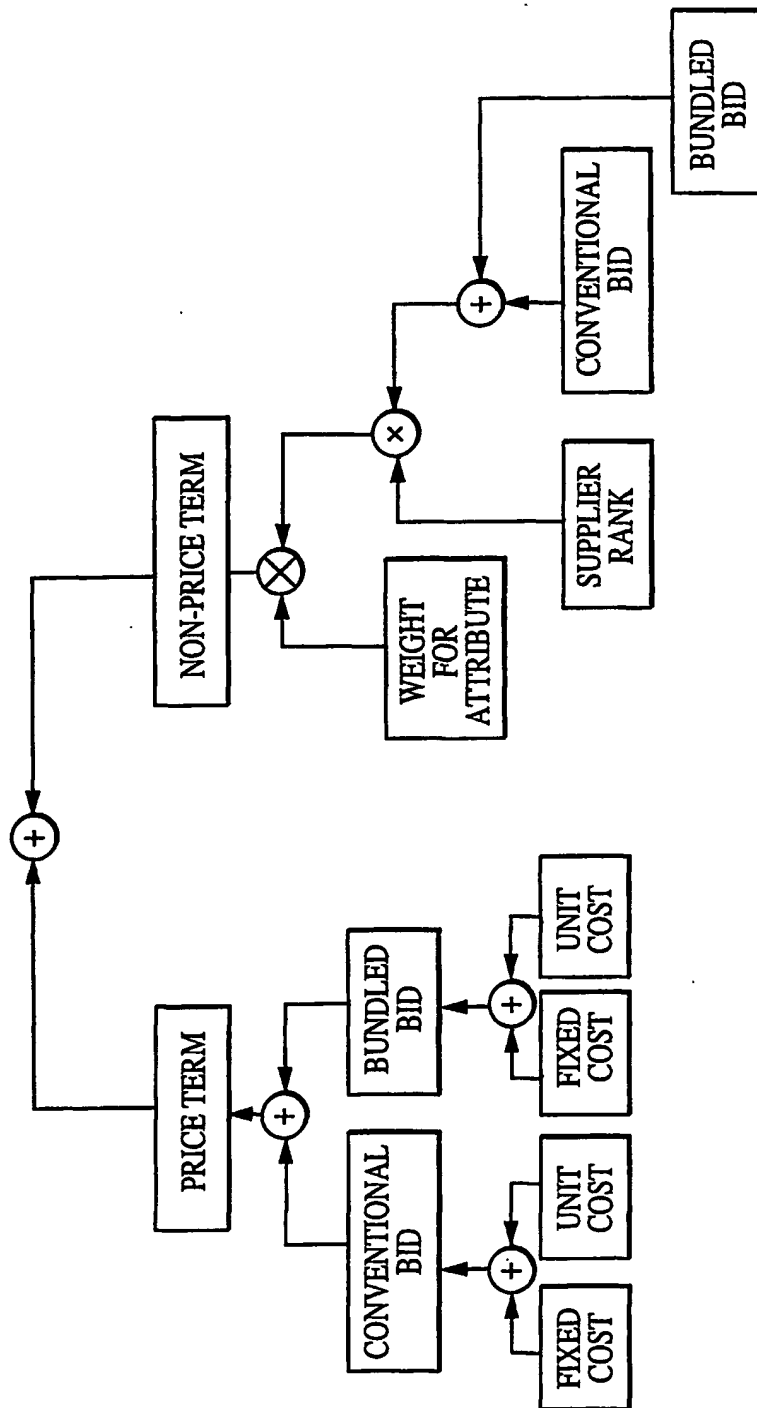


FIG. 31

$$\sum_{s \in S} \left(\sum_{b(s) \in B(s)} x_i^{b(s)} + \sum_{d(s) \in D(s)} z_i^{d(s)} \right) \leq Q_i^u \quad \forall i \in I \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{s \in S} \left(\sum_{b(s) \in B(s)} x_i^{b(s)} + \sum_{d(s) \in D(s)} z_i^{d(s)} \right) \geq Q_i^l \quad \forall i \in I \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{i \in G} \left(\sum_{b(s) \in B(s)} x_i^{b(s)} + \sum_{d(s) \in D(s)} z_i^{d(s)} \right) - Y_g^s M_g \leq 0 \quad \forall s \in S, \forall g \in G \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{i \in G} \left(\sum_{b(s) \in B(s)} x_i^{b(s)} + \sum_{d(s) \in D(s)} z_i^{d(s)} \right) - Y_g^s \geq 0 \quad \forall s \in S, \forall g \in G \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{s \in T} Y_g^s \leq \text{Max } N_g^t \quad \forall g \in G, \forall t \in T \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{s \in T} Y_g^s \geq \text{Min } N_g^t \quad \forall g \in G, \forall t \in T \quad (6)$$

FIG. 32

$$\sum_{s \in T} \sum_{i \in g} \left(\sum_{b(s) \in B(s)} x_i^{b(s)} + \sum_{d(s) \in D(s)} z_i^{d(s)} \right) \leq \text{Max } Q_g^t \quad \forall g \in G, \forall t \in T \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{s \in T} \sum_{i \in g} \left(\sum_{b(s) \in B(s)} x_i^{b(s)} + \sum_{d(s) \in D(s)} z_i^{d(s)} \right) \geq \text{Min } Q_g^t \quad \forall g \in G, \forall t \in T \quad (8)$$

$$\sum_{s \in T} \sum_{i \in g} \left(\sum_{b(s) \in B(s)} c_i^{b(s)} x_i^{b(s)} + \sum_{d(s) \in D(s)} c_i^{d(s)} z_i^{d(s)} \right) \leq \text{Max } V_g^t \quad \forall g \in G, \forall t \in T \quad (9)$$

$$\sum_{s \in T} \sum_{i \in g} \left(\sum_{b(s) \in B(s)} c_i^{b(s)} x_i^{b(s)} + \sum_{d(s) \in D(s)} c_i^{d(s)} z_i^{d(s)} \right) \geq \text{Min } V_g^t \quad \forall g \in G, \forall t \in T \quad (10)$$

FIG. 33

$$(11) \quad Z_i^{d(s)} - u_i^{d(s)} Z^{d(s)} \leq 0 \quad \forall i \in I, \forall s \in S, \forall b(s) \in B(s)$$

$$(12) \quad Z_i^{d(s)} - l_i^{d(s)} Z^{d(s)} \geq 0 \quad \forall i \in I, \forall s \in S, \forall b(s) \in B(s)$$

$$(13) \quad X_i^{b(s)} - X^{b(s)} U_i^{b(s)} \leq 0 \quad \forall s \in S, \forall b(s) \in B(s)$$

$$(14) \quad X_i^{b(s)} - X^{b(s)} L_i^{b(s)} \geq 0 \quad \forall s \in S, \forall b(s) \in B(s)$$

$$(15) \quad 0 \leq X_i^{b(s)} \leq U_i^{b(s)} \quad \forall s \in S, \forall b(s) \in B(s)$$

$$(16) \quad 0 \leq Z_i^{d(s)} \quad \forall d(s) \in D(s)$$

$$(17) \quad X^{b(s)} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases} \quad \forall b(s) \in B(s)$$

$$(18) \quad Y_g^s = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases} \quad \forall g \in G, \forall s \in S$$

$$(19) \quad Z_g^s = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases} \quad \forall g \in G, \forall s \in S$$

FIG. 34

```
if  $p > p^*$  then  
    indicator =  $P$   
else if  $O > O^*$  then  
    indicator =  $F$   
else  
    indicator =  $C$   
  
if  $O < O^*$  then  
    indicator =  $C$   
else if  $p \geq p^*$   
{  
    if  $[O - p \geq O^*]$   
        indicator =  $F$   
    else  
        indicator =  $P$   
}  
else  
    indicator =  $F$ 
```

FIG. 35

```
if ( $O < O^*$ )  
    indicator = C;  
else if ( $p \geq \text{ALL}(p^i)$ )  
{  
    if ( $(O - p) \geq \text{ALL}(O^i)$ )  
        indicator = F;  
    else  
        indicator = P;  
}  
else  
    indicator = F
```

FIG. 36


```
if ( $O < O^*$ )
    indicator = C;
else if ( $O > \text{ALL}(O^i)$ )
{
    if ( $p < p^*$ )
        indicator = F;
    else if ( $((O - p) \geq \text{ALL}(O^i))$ )
        indicator = F;
    else if ( $p > \text{ALL}(p^i)$ )
    {
        if ( $R > \text{ALL}(R^i)$ )
            indicator = PF;
        else
            indicator = P;
    }
    else
        indicator = F;
}
else
{
    if ( $p < p^*$ )
        indicator = FC;
    else if ( $R < R^*$ )
        indicator = PC;
    else
        indicator = PFC;
}
```

FIG. 37

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

DECLARATION OF NON-ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 17(2)(a), Rules 13ter.1(c) and Rule 39)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 11951-002W01	IMPORTANT DECLARATION	Date of mailing(day/month/year) 17/01/2002
International application No. PCT/US 01/ 29113	International filing date(day/month/year) 17/09/2001	(Earliest) Priority date(day/month/year) 18/09/2000
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC <div style="text-align: right;">G06717/60</div>		
Applicant EMPTORIS, INC.		

This International Searching Authority hereby declares, according to Article 17(2)(a), that no international search report will be established on the international application for the reasons indicated below

1. ☒ The subject matter of the international application relates to:
 - a. ☐ scientific theories.
 - b. ☐ mathematical theories
 - c. ☐ plant varieties.
 - d. ☐ animal varieties.
 - e. ☐ essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals, other than microbiological processes and the products of such processes.
 - f. ☒ schemes, rules or methods of doing business.
 - g. ☐ schemes, rules or methods of performing purely mental acts.
 - h. ☐ schemes, rules or methods of playing games.
 - i. ☐ methods for treatment of the human body by surgery or therapy.
 - j. ☐ methods for treatment of the animal body by surgery or therapy.
 - k. ☐ diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body.
 - l. ☐ mere presentations of information.
 - m. ☐ computer programs for which this International Searching Authority is not equipped to search prior art.


2. ☐ The failure of the following parts of the international application to comply with prescribed requirements prevents a meaningful search from being carried out:

☐ the description
 ☐ the claims
 ☐ the drawings

3. ☐ The failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions prevents a meaningful search from being carried out:

☐ the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.
 ☐ the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

4. Further comments:

Name and mailing address of the International Searching Authority  European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Lucia Van Pinxteren
--	--

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 203

The claims relate to subject matter for which no search is required according to Rule 39 PCT. Given that the claims are formulated in terms of such subject matter or merely specify commonplace features relating to its technological implementation, the search examiner could not establish any technical problem which might potentially have required an inventive step to overcome. Hence it was not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art (Art. 17(2)(a)(i) and (ii) PCT; see Guidelines Part B Chapter VIII, 1-6).

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure. If the application proceeds into the regional phase before the EPO, the applicant is reminded that a search may be carried out during examination before the EPO (see EPO Guideline C-VI, 8.5), should the problems which led to the Article 17(2) declaration be overcome.